

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 880---Vol. XXII.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1852.

[PRICE 6D.]

WORCESTERSHIRE.—IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS, IRONFOUNDERS, STOVE GRATE, FENDER, AND FIRE IRON MAKERS, GLASSMAKERS, GRINDERS, AND OTHERS, REQUIRING EXTENSIVE PREMISES.

MR. THOMAS PITT STOKES has been instructed by the proprietor (Mr. John Hartill, of London, who has given up business in Dudley, in consequence of engagements and pursuits in other quarters) to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the house of Mr. Alexander Patterson, the Swan Inn, Dudley, on Tuesday, the 13th day of July next, at Five o'clock in the afternoon (unless previously disposed of by private contract, of which due notice will be given), the following exceedingly valuable **FREEHOLD PROPERTIES**, advantageously situated in the centre of the important manufacturing town of Dudley, in the following or such other lots as may be agreed upon at the time of sale, and subject to conditions then to be produced:—

Lot 1.—All that RETAIL PUBLIC HOUSE, YARD, and PREMISES thereto belonging, situated in King-street, in Dudley aforesaid, and now in the occupation of Shelia Garratt, containing, with the site of the buildings, 166 superficial square yards, or thereabouts. This commodious house possesses every convenience, is well situated for business, and is now doing a very good in and out-door trade.

Lot 2.—All those three extensive and convenient CASTING HOUSES, of which one is 31 ft. 6 in. by 31 ft.; another, 25 ft. by 17 ft. 11 in.; and the other, 20 ft. 2 in. by 17 ft. 11 in. Also, two capital FENDER, FIRE-IRON, and FITTING UP SHOPS, 66 ft. by 13 ft. each; a storing shop, 21 ft. by 9 ft., with large stove, and capital cupola, a pig-iron store warehouse, suitable offices, large yard, passage, and other appurtenances. These premises are at the back of lot 1, and are approached by a road leading out of New Mill-street, and contain, in the whole, 551 square yards, or thereabouts. In connection with this lot there is a good and well established London trade for ranges, stoves, fire-irons, fenders, and other castings, which may be increased; and every information respecting it, with an introduction to the customers, will, if required, be given to the purchaser by the proprietor.

Lot 3.—Eight substantial SHOPS—viz.: four glass cutting shops, a fire-iron polishing shop, and three grinding shops adjoining the last lot, containing an area of 460 square yards. Also, an excellent 42-horse power high pressure STEAM ENGINE, with metallic piston, and fan for cupola, now driving the lathes and machinery in the above shops, and having more than 20-horse power surplus unemployed, which may be used to great advantage in the above or other business. The shops and steam-power now underlet produce a rental of £24 per month.

The hands, stones, tools, and all other loose articles on the respective premises will be removed and sold separately from the property, but may be taken to by the purchaser at a valuation, if agreed upon.

A very considerable portion of the purchase money may remain secured on the premises, if sold in one lot.

For further particulars, and to treat by private contract, apply to Mr. John Hartill, general ironmonger, Birmingham; London: Messrs. Goldstick and Canning, solicitors; Dudley: or the auctioneer, Priory street, Dudley, where plans of the property and all further information may be obtained.

IN BANKRUPTCY—VALUABLE MINING SHARES in the favoured CARADON DISTRICT FOR PEREMPTORY SALE.

MR. C. WARTON is directed by the assignees of Mr. W. B. Brodie, a bankrupt, to bring to UNRESERVED SALE, at the Auction Mart, London, on Saturday, the 17th of July, 1852, at Twelve o'clock noon, in numerous lots, **ELEVEN HUNDRED AND SEVEN-FOUR SHARES** in the **MARK VALLEY CONSOLIDATED COPPER AND TIN MINES**, situated in the celebrated CARADON DISTRICT, county of CORNWALL, in the neighbourhood of some of the richest mines. The sum of £3 10s. 8d. per share has been paid, and it is presumed that time only is required to arrive at the mineral which has been secured around them.

Particulars may be had at the Auction Mart, London; of Wm. Bell, Esq., official assignee, 3, Coleman-street-buildings; of Messrs. Cobb and Son, and Mr. C. Warton, solicitors, Salisbury; and of Mr. C. Warton, auctioneer, &c., 38, Threadneedle-street, London.—The mine may be inspected under an authority, which may be obtained on application to Mr. C. W. Warton.

MOLLAND MINE—EIGHTY FORFEITED SHARES FOR PEREMPTORY SALE.

MR. C. WARTON is directed to include in his SALE, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, on Saturday, the 17th July, at Twelve o'clock, in 8 lots, **EIGHTY FORFEITED SHARES** in the **MOLLAND MINE**, DEVON, near the Britannia Mines, and lately much improved, pursuant to the regulations of the Company.

Particulars may be had at the Mart, and of Mr. C. Warton, auctioneer and estate agent 38, Threadneedle-street.

WITHOUT RESERVE.—By order of the Trustees of William Beattie, machine maker, contractor, and railway carriage builder.

IMPORTANT SALE of valuable MACHINERY—STEAM-ENGINES of various power and construction, with fly-wheels and boilers, complete; Metal Planing; Drilling; Screwing; Shearing; Punching Machines; by Bodmer, Shanks and other eminent makers; 20 superior Anvils, with swage blocks, levelling blocks, smithy bellows, large fan, and numerous tools connected with machine making and with the blacksmith's business.

MR. D. HODGKINS has received positive instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Monday, the 19th, and Tuesday, the 20th inst., and following days, on the extensive premises, Grafton-street, in the occupation now of the Trustees of William Beattie, the entire valuable

PLANT OF MACHINERY AND UTENSILS connected with the above-named business, the greater part of which will be found of the most approved principles, by favourite makers, and little worse than new.

The machinery in the fitting room comprises several metal lathes, with valuable head stocks, face plates, and brackets, horizontal self-acting planing machines, by Collier and Co., Salford, double and single geared drilling machines, with self-acting motion, pairs of upright drilling machines, 16 feet iron slide lathes, large double geared screwing machines, nut-screwing drill, large lathes, with double geared head stocks, face plates, and rests, double geared slide lathes, with head stocks complete, by Bolton, Manchester, single and double geared self-acting screw cutting lathes, with change wheels complete, by Bodmer, of Manchester, self-acting slide lathes, punching and shearing machines, by Shanks, Glasgow, with an extensive assortment of every description of tools connected with the above business; also, a superior 12-horse power horizontal high-pressure engine, with two boilers, 30 feet fly wheel, shafting, gearing, &c. Large quantity of lead piping, iron tanks, strong fittings, benches, with large vices, and numerous tools. Cart and other weighing machines, by Pooley, together with many valuable and useful articles, the whole of which will be sold without reserve, by order of the trustees; also, will be removed from a branch establishment, suitable for building purposes, a large assortment of ironmongery.

Catalogues, 6d. each, may be had from the auctioneer, 5, Queen-square, Liverpool, prior to the sale; and the property may be viewed six days before the commencement of sale.

For further particulars, apply to Edward Roberts, accountant, Commerce-court, 1, Old-street, Liverpool; or to S. Booker, Esq., solicitor, 46, Castle-street, Liverpool.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT. STUPENDOUS SALE of all the exceedingly valuable PLANT, HYDRAULIC ENGINES, amounting to nearly 200-horse power, UTENSILS, MACHINERY, MATERIALS, &c., at the renowned ALPORT MINES, near Bakewell, DERBYSHIRE.

MR. V. KIRK has the honour to announce, that he has been retained by the Directors of the far-famed ALPORT MINES, in DERBYSHIRE, to prepare for SALE, BY AUCTION, all the

VALUABLE PLANT, HYDRAULIC ENGINES, &c., &c. Full particulars of which will be given in future advertisements.

ON SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—Several powerful

STEAM ENGINES, in good working condition, now standing upon the premises of the KIRKLESS COLLIERY, near Wigan—viz.:

ONE PUMPING BEAM ENGINE, of 115-horse-power, with two parallel motions, a most excellent cast-iron beam, with pedestals and brass steps, head gear, nozzle, air-pump and condenser, injection cock, jack pump and clister, cast-iron cold water cylinder, hot water pump, throttle valve, and Y at the top of the spear rods, with straps, &c.

ONE WAGON SHAPED WROUGHT IRON BOILER (Low Moor plates), 21 ft. long and 11 ft. wide, with a flue through, 3 ft. in diameter, and weighs about 15 tons; also the furnace work complete for two fires.

TWO GLOBULAR BOILERS, one 14 ft. and the other 15 ft. diameter, together with the furnace work of both complete.

ONE (30-horse power) HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINE, which has been used for winding coal and pumping water, with a cylindrical boiler, and furnace work, winding shaft, and two vertical planes of large diameter, all of wrought-iron, double pumping crank shaft, spur wheels, pedestals, with brass steps, slide rods, and two L legs of 7 feet radius; also engine bed, with the pumping and winding pillars of large-sized ashlar stone, and strong flanged foundations.

ONE (7-horse power) CONDENSING BEAM ENGINE, with fly-wheel and double pumping crank shaft of wrought-iron, two vertical planes, L leg, and a globular boiler, with furnace work, and also engine bed of ashlar stone.

ONE CONDENSING BEAM ENGINE, of 6-horse power, with a globular boiler, and furnace work, winding shaft, two vertical planes, and two spur wheels; also the engine bed, of large ashlar stones.

ONE GLOBULAR BOILER, nearly new, 8 ft. 5 in. diameter.

ONE BRASS WORKING BARREL, in excellent condition, 10 in. diameter, 5 ft. long.

For further particulars apply to Mr. John Atherton, Kirkless Colliery, near Wigan.

CAER MEINCIAU SLATE QUARRIES, ON TY NEW-YDD LAND, LLANBERIS, CARNARVONSHIRE, TO BE LET, ON LEASE.—This will be a GOOD INVESTMENT for CAPITALISTS, from 500 to 1000 men may be employed; it is very advantageous to work, being on the side of a hill. It has been in full work for several years, but lately stopped, in consequence of the death of the lessee. A party in the neighbourhood have applied for it, but we declined to treat, being anxious to work it on a more extensive scale than they were able.

For particulars apply to the agent, Mr. J. Lloyd, county surveyor, Carnarvon.

June 14, 1852.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, of 4, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE, MINING BROKER, OFFERS his SERVICES for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINING SHARES of every description—and not being a dealer, transacts business only for principals on commission.

Mr. Crofts' weekly list comprises only such shares as he has actually on hand, or under control, but he may be consulted upon every description of mining shares, whether for purchase or sale. DIVIDEND MINES pay from 10 up to 25 per cent. per annum.

WEEKLY LIST OF SHARES FOR SALE.

DIVIDEND MINES.—West Providence, Spearhead Consols, Bedford United, Alfred Consols, Merilyn, Lovell, Wheat Golden, South Tamar.

PROGRESSIVE MINES.—Devon Consols North, Wheat Fanny, Great Sheba, Trebell Consols, Duke of Cornwall, Devon Barra Barra, East Boringdon, Silver Valley, Altarnun Consols Clive, Bodmin Consols, North Fowey Consols, Wh. Tremar, Crebber, Okel Tor, Wheel Brewer, Wheel Edward, Wheel Zion, West Polgooth, Exmoor Eliza, Great Bryn Consols, Great Baderm.—Crystal Palace.

Mr. Crofts has made arrangements with an eminent firm on the Stock Exchange to BUY or SELL in such SHARES and MINES as are there dealt in, without any addition to the commission charged by Stock Exchange brokers, and Mr. Crofts also transacts business in all BRITISH and FOREIGN RAILWAYS.

Mr. Crofts has special reasons for recommending to his friends the shares in the NOUVEAU MONDE and COLONIAL GOLD COMPANIES.—July 2.

MR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER.

No. 23, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, and 29, NEW BOND-STREET.

Most respectfully tenders his sincere thanks to the numerous friends who have hitherto favoured him with their patronage, and requests, by adhering to the course he has at all times pursued, to merit a continuance of their support.

Mr. REYNOLDS begs to acquaint his friends and the public that he has TAKEN OFFICES at No. 28, NEW BOND-STREET, in connection with his City OFFICES, to suit the convenience of parties who may be desirous of PURCHASING or DISPOSING of BRITISH and FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, RAILWAY, MINING, and INSURANCE SHARES, together with STOCKS of EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Having been connected with the management of mines in the most productive districts of Cornwall upwards of 20 years, and being in daily communication with the most respectable mining agents in various parts of the kingdom, Mr. Reynolds is enabled to furnish such information to capitalists as may be relied on.

Mr. REYNOLDS has SHARES FOR SALE in the following MINES:—

Black Craig	Okel Tor	West Stray Park
Bodmin Consols	Peter Tavy & Mary Tavy	West Wheal Francis
Copid	Pendarves & St. Aubyn	West Providence
Condurow	Rock & Treverbyn	Wheal Golden
Carvannal	South Condurow	Wheal Anne
Devon Barra Barra	Sidney Godolphin	Wheal Tryphena
Dolcoath	St. Aubyn & Grylla	Wheal Samson
Duke of Cornwall	Spearhead Consols	Wheal Margaret
East Black Craig	Trevena	Wheal Reeth
Great Bryn Consols	Trevelyan and Barrier	Wheal Union
Levant	Trelawny	Wheal Treasury
North Levant	North Consols	Wheal Robert
North Frances	Venton	Wheal Gill
North Bassett	West Caradon	Wheal Brewer
Orsed	West Alfred Consols	Wheal Mary Ann

and in various other mines of a very promising character.

WANTED.—South Frances, Devon Consols, Gustavus, South Bassett, East Pool, Comford, Barra Barra (Australia), Wicklow Copper (Wicklow), Cobre Copper (Cuba).

Mines inspected by Agents of experience and high respectability in any part of the kingdom within the shortest notice.—References given and required, and only principals dealt with.—July 2, 1852.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & LIGHTOLLER, MINING AGENTS

AND CIVIL ENGINEERS.

OFFICE.—No. 34, EXCHANGE ARCADE, MANCHESTER.

Messrs. FRANCIS and LIGHTOLLER, may be CONSULTED by MINING COMPANIES, or OTHER PARTIES requiring INSPECTIONS and REPORTS on MINES of every description, or by CAPITALISTS and OTHERS desirous of INVESTING their CAPITAL in MINES or other MINERAL PROPERTIES.

Statistics and other general information connected with Mines and the Mineral Districts given or obtained with the utmost dispatch.

Capt. Abasalom Francis having had upwards of 30 years' experience in the practical management of mines, and reported on most of the principal ones in the United Kingdom, applicants may rest assured they will receive full and satisfactory information on matters connected with mining.

Ardenters, and contractors for the erection of engines and every description of mining machinery.

MINING INVESTMENT.—MOLYNEUX and CO., No. 34, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, CITY, and No. 10, BUCKINGHAM-STREET, ADELPHI, LONDON, have constantly ON SALE, and OFFER their SERVICES for PURCHASE of all CORNISH and DEVON MINING SHARES, and in all GOLD COMPANIES.—Offices for the Trebell Consols, Great Wheal Tonkin, Wheal Fortune, and other prosperous mines.

MR. GEO. CARNE, DEALER IN STOCKS AND SHARES,

23, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.

CROKER BROTHERS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS,

PLYMOUTH.

MINES SHARES.—MR. J. H. MURCHISON has SHARES

FOR SALE in MINES in CORNWALL and DEVON, of great promise, and in full operation, including Wheal Crebber, Boringdon Park, East Boringdon, Caradon Wood, Wheal Fanny, Wheal Williams, East Wheal Russell, North Wheal Robert, West Goginan (Wales), &c. Copies of the most recent statements of accounts and reports may be obtained on application.—23, Threadneedle-street, London.

GENERAL MINING AND MINE-REPORTING OFFICES,

1, CROWN-COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, CITY.

Messrs. M. FRANCIS & CO., MINING BROKERS, appreciating the desirability of PROVIDING the most AUTHENTIC INFORMATION respecting BRITISH & FOREIGN MINES for those who desire to INVEST SAFELY, have OPENED this OFFICE for the REGISTRATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF THE DIVIDEND PROMISING AND WORKING MINES.

Their REGISTER will be found a VALUABLE INDICATOR, as, from more than twenty years' experience in the successful selection and management of mines, they can confidently advise, so as to insure the most certain and remunerative returns.

Shares Purchased and Sold—Mines Inspected, &c.

MINING RECORD OFFICE, 26, AUSTRIAN-CHAMBER, LONDON.

MR. MANUEL'S OFFICES are expressly for the USE of COMMITTEES and COMPANIES conducting their BUSINESS in LONDON, and entirely free from share-dealing. MR. MANUEL will be happy to CONDUCT the LONDON AGENCY of any MINES now at work, or about to be worked, he having spacious and convenient OFFICES for that PURPOSE.—Terms on which the business is conducted to be had on application either by letter or in person.

Sixteen years' experience will enable Mr. Manuel to give suitable advice on all occasions.—Offices of the West Wharf Road, West Cullington, Busparva, Galitz-y-Maon, Great Crinlan Consols, Union Tin, &c.

MINING INVESTMENT.—T. FULLER and CO., No. 51, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, beg respectfully to inform the public

that they are in a position at all times to BUY and SELL in all DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, both British and Foreign, most of which will pay from 15 to 25 per cent. and have on hand shares in several mines of great promise, approaching to a dividend state.

T. FULLER and CO., being in daily communication with the most respectable mining agents of Devon, Cornwall, and Wales, are able to furnish such information as may be relied on. Business transacted in the AUSTRALIAN and CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANIES, and every information given either personally or by letter.

And have specially FOR SALE—Bitterton, Bedford United, Castle Dinas, Clive, Wm. Mary Ann, Arthur, Crebber, Devon Consols North, East Wheal Reeth, Gawton Unkell, Wheal Edward, Great Bryn Consols, North Venton, North Tamar, Wheal May, Wheal Zion, Wheal Francis, South Crinlan Brea, &c.

WANTED.—Appledore, Tokenbury Consols, and Craddock Moor.

MESSRS. TREDINNICK and CO., STOCK, SHARE, and MINING BROKERS, 6, HAYMARKET, LONDON.

AND AUCTIONEERS, No. 3, OLD BROAD-STREET, CITY.

Messrs. TREDINNICK and CO. beg to announce that they RESUME their SALES of MINING, RAILWAY, INSURANCE, BANK, and CANAL SHARES, by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the HALL OF COMMERCE, on WEDNESDAY the 7th of July next, at Twelve o'clock.—to be continued on each succeeding Wednesday, at the same hour.

Shares for sale must be sent to Messrs. Tredinnick and Co. on or before Twelve o'clock on Tuesdays, otherwise they cannot be included in the catalogue until the following week. In cases of registered shares the transfers in blank must be delivered to them previously to days of sale. In scrip companies the certificates only will be required. A fee of 2s. 6d. will be charged per lot, and allowed from the commission on sales effected, which will be 2 1/2 per cent. on shares over £5 each, and 5 per cent. on those below. An advance of 50 per cent. will be made on dividend stock when required, in anticipation of sales.

STIRLING'S PATENT ALLOYS.—RAILWAY CARRIAGE BEARINGS, MILL BRASSES, and all DESCRIPTIONS of CASTINGS

are MANUFACTURED by ALFRED BARRITT, Bishopsgate Foundry, Skinner-street, LONDON.

BELLS of very superior quality (Stirling's Patent) are also SUPPLIED.

MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINE AGENT, 75, OLD BROAD-STREET.—Established nine years.—Mr. T. P. THOMAS begs to inform capitalists and the public that he is at all times in a position to BUY or SELL, at close market prices, in dividend and respectively established BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES; and having a local knowledge of the principal Cornish and Welsh Mines, from periodical personal inspection, &c., will be happy to furnish information by post or otherwise.

N.B.—Mines inspected and reports furnished.

MINING PROPERTY.—MR. HERRON has SHARES in

the best DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES FOR SALE, and which will give the purchaser 15 to 20 per cent. for the outlay. Amongst others are the following:—

Botallack	Merilyn	South Caradon	Tincret
Cobra	South Talsus	West Buller	South Frances
United Mines	Great Devon Consols	St. John del Ray	Bedford United
Trumpton Consols	West Caradon	West Providence	

And has also FOR SALE SHARES in MINES having a PROMISING APPEARANCE, and affording greater range for speculation, such as—

Trelawny	East Daron	Tywardreath
Treleigh	South Tamar	Clive Mary Ann
North Downs	Hington Down	Kilbricken
Tokenbury	Corn Bruno	West Towan

Mining Offices, 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

MR. THOMAS EDINGTON, INSPECTOR OF RAILWAY

BARNS and CASTINGS, AGENT for the PURCHASE of PIG and BAR-IRON, CASTINGS, &c.—No. 17, Gordon-street, Glasgow.

LOSH, WILSON, and BELL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,

MANUFACTURERS of BAR-IRON, RAILWAY BARS, FORGE and ENGINE WORK, CAST-IRON GOODS, and STEWART'S PATENT CAST-IRON GAS and WATER-PIPES. OFFICE.—7, SISE LANE, LONDON.

MR. MASSEY, BULLION and FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGE OFFICE, No. 116, LEADENHALL-STREET, LONDON, PURCHASES, by sample, GOLD and SILVER ORE, in quartz, or any other market GOLD DUST, &c.

MR. ALFRED SENIOR MERRY, DEALER in COBALT

AND NICKEL ORES, AND ASSAYER in GENERAL.—Address: LEE-CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM A. ADAMS,

MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM, BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL and IRONSTONE WAGONS, IN STOCK—FOR SALE or HIRE.

GOLDENHILL COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, and CHEMICAL WORKS, NEAR NEWCASTLE, STAFFORDSHIRE.

JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER and REFINER. Reference.—Professor Miller, King's College, London.

AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.—WANTED, about

TWENTY MEN, of good constitution and temperate habits, who have been accustomed to earthwork—they will be required to proceed to AUSTRALIA within one month, and to work under direction in the gold fields.—REMUNERATION: free wages, rations, tools, and implements, and one-third of the profits of their labour.

Apply by letter only, stating age and occupation, with number and ages of family (if any), together with a certificate of character from present employer, or minister of the parish, to Mr. T. A. Readwin, 2, Winchester-buildings, London.—June 25, 1852.

TO BE LET, and entered upon the 23d of November next, all that CURRENT-GOING COLLIERY, known by the name of EAST TANFIELD, situated in the chapelry of TANFIELD, in the county of DURHAM, a few yards distant from a branch of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway.—For particulars application may be made to Mr. Matthews, Beamish Office; or Mr. Boyd, Urpeth, near Chester-le-Street.—June 29, 1852.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, an excellent

PUMPING-ENGINE, of 240-horse power, without rollers.—Also SUNDRY MATERIALS, forming part of a 100-horse engine. The foregoing are now upon the premises, at Castle Eden Colliery, where they may be viewed, and all particulars known on application to Mr. Benj. Dawson, engineer, Castle Eden Colliery, Ferry Hill, Castle Eden Colliery, June 29, 1852.

FOR SALE, A MAN ENGINE, or DOUBLE BARRELL

SINKING LIFT, nearly new, and complete, with fly-wheel and pumps—has been used to great advantage on two mines, where it has done good duty; not being wanted any longer, is FOR SALE at 230—cost £42. It is well adapted for trying holes down 10 or 15 fms.—May be seen at the Tavistock Foundry, by applying to Mr. Bullen or in London, to Mr. C. S. Richardson, 15, Old Broad-street.

STEAM-ENGINE.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY a STEAM

ENGINE, for pumping, from 35 to 44-inch cylinder, for the SITHNEY WHEAL BULLER (late Poldown Mine), near HELSTON, CORNWALL.

TENDERS will be RECEIVED until 15th July inst., stating particulars, with the lowest price for cash, to Mr. James Fairweather, 64, Belvidere-road, Lambeth, London; or Mr. D. H. Skewes, on the mine.

TO ENGINEERS, MINERS, and COAL PROPRIETORS.

—WANTED TO PURCHASE, a SECOND-HAND PUMP, with 6 inch trees, working barrel, and sliding suction, for lifting water from a shaft about 70 or 80 yards in depth. Also, a SECOND-HAND STEAM-ENGINE, and MACHINERY suitable for working the same.—Address, with full particulars and price, "No. 190," at the office of the Mining Journal, 26, Fleet-street, London.

IMPORTANT TO MINING COMPANIES.—A TRIAL

of more than EIGHTEEN MONTHS has PROVED that a SAVING of upwards of FIFTY PER CENT. in the consumption of BUCKLE LEATHER can now be EFFECTED, besides the less 50 times and expense attendant upon having to change so often.

Full particulars will be forwarded on receipt of a Post office order for 10s. 6d., to Messrs. F. W. Travis and Co., 41, George-street, Manchester.

MANUFACTURE OF ZINC and LEAD.—The Advertiser, who is proficient in the treatment of these metals, is desirous of an

APPOINTMENT at HOME or ABROAD. Every inquiry can be satisfactorily answered on application to "L. O." at the office of the Mining Journal, 26, Fleet-street, London. The Advertiser is a Foreigner, and has had much practice.—Terms would be moderate.

MINES ROYAL COPPER COMPANY (Upper Thames-street).—TO BE SOLD, SIXTY SHARES in the above Company, working under charter granted by Queen Elizabeth, dividends payable quarterly and July.

Apply to Turner and Ackroyd, stock and sharebrokers, 73, Old Broad-street.

PAT CONSOLS MINE, CORNWALL (in 6400 shares).—

The FOURTH MONTHLY DIVIDEND of SIXTEEN SHILLINGS per share (free of tax), declared on the 30th ult., can be RECEIVED by adventurers in London, on application to Mr. George Thomas, on and after the 13th inst.

Offices, Winchester-house, Old Broad-street, July 1, 1852.

Transfers in Pat Consols, West Fowey, and Pridgen Wood Mines, can be effected, and the reports sent at Mr. Thomas's offices, as above.

ALTY-CRIB MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby

given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the adventurers will be HELD at the Offices, 75, Cornhill, on Thursday, the 8th of July inst., at half past One o'clock precisely, to confirm the Resolutions, &c., of the Special General Meeting held on the 8th June, and for other business.

N.B.—Those adventurers who have not received, per post, notices of meetings, are requested to send their addresses to the offices.

ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY.—The Director

hereby give Notice, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the office of the Company on Wednesday, the 14th of July next at One o'clock precisely, when the Directors will make their report.

38, Broad-street-buildings, June 25, 1852.

HYDRO-CARBON GAS—MR. CLEGG'S REPORT.

When a matter of science, or commerce, is brought into the arena of debate, nothing can be more satisfactory to practical men than the testimony of long experience and the reasoning of those who are eminently practical on the subjects they elucidate. We, therefore, with pleasure introduce to our readers a report on "The Commercial Value of the Hydro-Carbon Gas," by Samuel Clegg, Esq., the oldest and most eminent of gas engineers. Forty years ago Mr. Clegg was openly sneered at, by men of science among the rest, for his wild projects of gas lighting; in those days, when cautious lamp-lighters declined their dangerous mission, when more cautious architects buried gas pipes in 4 feet of solid masonry, to prevent conflagrations, when gun barrels were screwed together for service pipes, and cups dangled at the end of every burner to receive the tar, which, hot from the retorts, unobstructed by refrigerator, or purifier, streamed down the rude fittings of the day. The gentleman who was most prominent in removing those prejudices and introducing improvements of various kinds, the great blessings of which are now felt from the palaces to the cellars of this great metropolis, and in those of nearly all the important towns of the empire, has taken his much-voiced question of hydro-carbon gas into his hands, and dealt with the subject commercially and practically. The results of trials with various Cannels are given in connection with the water gas—the prices attached for labour, wear and tear, fuel, and purification, are given, and, by contrast, the saving, per 1000 cubic feet, to be effected by "White's process," in plain figures: we regret being unable to publish it in *extenso*, as it is really a valuable document to practical men. Mr. Clegg shows that this water gas can be made at 5d. per 1000 cubic feet, when made in connection with Cannel gas, which is a most important distinction from that of making it by itself, as many of the charges are borne by the Cannel gas; this appears to us to be the very point upon which the value of the process hinges, and we, therefore, extract the following from the report:—

"Purification.—This item will be found to be in favour of White's process in nearly the same ratio as the increase in volume. The impurities of sulphur and ammonia are chargeable to the Cannel gas only. The only impurity which could be attributable to the water gas is carbonic acid gas; but no larger per centage of this gas is generated by the hydro-carbon process than by the ordinary process when coal or Cannel are used, although in the case of hydro-carbon resin gas a large per centage is frequently present. Why its presence should be detected in appreciable quantities when resin is used, and not when Cannel is used, is readily accounted for, by the fact in the latter case the carbonic acid gas generated in the water retort comes in contact with a large surface of incandescent carbon in its passage through the Cannel retort, and thus takes up the extra volume of carbon necessary to convert it into oxide of carbon gas.

"Cost of Water Gas.—The cost of this gas per 1000 feet, when made by itself for heating purposes, and when made in connection with coal or Cannel gas, as it is in the hydro-carbon process, differs materially. In the former case the fuel, wear, and tear, is chargeable at nearly the same rate per 1000 feet as that for ordinary coal or Cannel gas. When made in connection with coal or Cannel gas, however, much of these charges are borne by the Cannel gas, inasmuch as the Cannel gas retort a large proportion of the water gas is generated. It is hardly correct, however, to designate the increase got by the hydro-carbon process as water gas only, much of it being, in reality, got from the volatile parts of the tar, acted upon by the water gas—the small quantity of tar absorbed being of little or no value, as the tar resulting from each process does not differ much. For these reasons the cost of this gas will, therefore, be considerably less than if made by itself. The coke required to decompose the water is very trifling; the scarcely discernible quantity which disappears from the water gas retort proves it to be a very inconsiderable item. When made by itself, as it is in many places under Mr. White's patent for heating and lighting purposes, it could be readily ascertained, and would, no doubt, prove the already well-ascertained fact in chemical science—viz.: that 9 lbs. of water and 6 lbs. of carbon will make 15 lbs. of hydrogen and carbonic oxide gases in equal volumes, or about 16 lbs. of coke to 1000 feet of water gas; certainly not more than this weight of coke and tar can be abstracted from the retorts while 1000 feet of water gas is generating. Another circumstance telling in favour of the low rate at which the water gas can be produced is the fact that, in retorts of similar size, at similar temperatures, more water gas than Cannel gas can be generated in a given period; this, in addition to the above, places the rate per 1000 ft. for fuel and repairs much lower than in the case of Cannel or coal gas. To obtain, therefore, the exact cost of this gas per 1000 feet, a series of experiments were entered into, during which the gas was made, in connection with various descriptions of Cannels, and at various rates of increase. The ascertained cost of the Cannel gas per 1000 feet, when made by itself, was in each case deducted from the entire cost of the mixed gases, in the ratio due to the per centage of Cannel gas contained therein, the difference being in each case the cost of the increase or water gas. The results did not differ very much."

Mr. Clegg sums up as follows:—

"The cost of average London gas is about 1s. 8d. per 1000 ft.; the saving, therefore, effected by making gas of the same standard of light from Leamhago or Boghead Cannel by the hydro-carbon process is 9d. per 1000 ft.—an amount which will cover the average charges for fuel, wear and tear of retorts; and would realise a saving of nearly 20,000l. per annum to an average London company, with an annual consumption of 500,000,000 cubic feet, or equal to 7 per cent. on a capital sufficient to erect works and mains for a consumption of 500,000,000 per annum; or on the total consumption of London and its environs, which is about 5,000,000 cubic feet per annum, a yearly saving of 200,000l. It is worthy of remark, that a much less working capital will be required by a company making their gas by the hydro-carbon process than one working by the ordinary method; thus, in the case of two companies, having the same annual consumption—say, 500,000,000 cubic feet, using the same Cannel, paying the same prices, and supplying the same description of gas (say, 20-candle gas, from Wigan Cannel, at 18s. per ton), will make a difference of 16,000l. in the working capital required. The saving which can be made in this way by producing 12 candle gas from any of the above Cannels by the hydro-carbon process, is evidently of immense importance. It cannot be overlooked, that a great saving to London companies in expense and trouble must result from the diminished quantity of coke, which will have to be disposed of under the hydro-carbon process. Many of them know too well the difficulties and expenses arising in finding storage room and suitable markets. The cost of labour and office expenses consequent upon its sale is also an important item in their expenditure; and it must not be disguised that its value is likely to be considerably diminished ere long, owing to the arrangements making for the cheap transit of fuel coals from the north. The gases made under the hydro-carbon process are less liable to condensation and deposition of light-giving material from low temperatures, than those made in the old way. For domestic use they are decidedly superior to any other, as they do not evolve so much heat, or generate so much carbonic acid gas during combustion, as the gases in general use. This circumstance alone would largely increase the consumption of gas in private houses."

Our amiable contemporary, the *Journal of Gas Lighting*, has devoted a tenth of his invaluable space (including advertisements) to a critique of this report. On future occasions, we presume, that no charges will emanate from this respectable quarter against any one for perpetrating long-winded documents. Our contemporary, evidently, had a long walk round the subject before a point of attack could be selected,—none presenting itself which augured success, the favourite weapons of gross personality and abuse, which are always kept bright and burnished in his armoury, were put into requisition, and, forthwith, the readers of the *Gas Journal* were insulted by having placed before them one of the most objectionable attacks ever printed, on the professional character of a gentleman, who has been regarded with universal respect among them for nearly half a century. We shall not occupy our columns by pointing out to our readers the skill of this sham gas oracle in personalities. We have too much confidence in the honour of gas engineers and directors to doubt, for one moment, that the writer and his motives will be misunderstood; especially when they well know the deep interest he has in damaging "White's Patent," and when they read the significant italicised stereotype, at the head of each monthly "Circular to Gas Companies." It is said that Mr. Clegg's report is "the pilot which is to precede the bringing forward of a Metropolitan Hydro-Carbon Gas Company," of which Mr. Clegg is to be the engineer-in-chief. We shall be delighted to hear of such a project being matured and fairly afloat; the consumers will be the gainers, as well as the projectors; and no more suitable engineer-in-chief could be selected than the gentleman named, or one in whom shareholders and consumers could place more confidence. But as the object of this statement is to damage the impartiality of his report, we are happy to be in a position to give this insinuation a flat contradiction. It so happens, that the Metropolitan Hydro-Carbon Gas Company was not thought of until Mr. Clegg's report was in type. We can also contradict the statement, that the project is looked upon unfavourably by the London companies. As for the warnings given to those companies by the *Gas Journal*, they will, of course, be understood by the bodies of gentlemen in the various directories, who are right well fitted to look after their own interests, without consulting the italicised stereotype. Minus the personalities, the critique on Mr. Clegg's report is a brief and impotent affair. There is some nibbling and quibbling over the price named for water gas—a few garbled extracts are made therefrom, but the reasonings of Mr. Clegg on the subject are entirely suppressed, and the readers of the *Gas Journal*, consequently, misdirected.

An extract is made from a report in the *Southport Visitor*, of a meeting of the commissioners. The statement made at that meeting, that 34,000 cubic feet to the ton was got from Boghead Cannel (being an increase of 150 per cent. on the ordinary process, by the way) is contrasted, for disproof, with Mr. Clegg's statement, namely, that the Boghead Cannel yields 52,000 feet of 20-candle gas, and 73,000 feet of 12-candle gas, by the hydro-carbon method. But not a word is said about the illuminating standard of the 34,000 feet, beyond that which is left to be inferred from the report alluded to; a part of which bearing directly on the question, and very favourable to the hydro-carbon gas, being deliberately suppressed by the *Journal of Gas Lighting*, to suit its own purposes. These proceedings are very disgraceful, and will inevitably bring about the utter overthrow of every one concerned in them. The silly attack made

on ourselves by the Editor of the *Gas Journal* and his anonymous colleagues, for exposing the animus and denouncing the disreputable and un-English proceedings of that paper, fails to disturb our composure. No amount of insinuation and abuse will turn us aside from our stern purpose of doing justice between a newspaper, a coterie and an English company.

Passing away from hydro-carbon gas, but not from the *Journal of Gas Lighting*, we must enter our protest against the columns of that paper being thrown open for the monthly ridicule of the talented chemist selected by the Corporation of London to test the gas supplied to the consumers by the various companies. Among the candidates for that office was Dr. Letheby and Mr. Lewis Thompson; the former gentleman (to whom we allude above) was selected, and Mr. Lewis Thompson was rejected. The reason stated at the time for Mr. Thompson's disqualification was the advocacy of his claims by the *Gas Journal*. Save us from our friends! As compensation, however, for the injury Mr. Thompson received at the hands of that distinguished periodical, a column or two is placed at his disposal monthly to cavil and carp at Dr. Letheby's report. Even were the strictures just, it is extremely bad taste on Mr. Thompson's part to evince so much feeling against a successful opponent. Could not he adopt "his original character on this occasion," and save his name and notoriety? Dr. Letheby fought with the fair weapons of his talents and respectability, and was selected. Had Mr. Thompson the same weapons to fight with, instead of the advocacy of his too biased and too flattering friend, he might have succeeded. Few men like disappointment; fewer still of that class, we are happy to say, show it by such strong symptoms. We fear much that the *Gas Journal* is no friend to Mr. Thompson, to allow him such dangerous medicine. The cure will probably be more damaging to his constitution than the disease; the compensation more irreparable than the injury.

Since the above remarks were penned, we have received the following correspondence, with a request to publish it. It will be borne in mind that the *Gas Journal* was very much displeased with some remarks which lately appeared in these columns. At first we were treated with silent contempt; being purchased we were, of course, "beneath the notice" of our unbought and priceless contemporary. In a subsequent number, however, an anonymous Milesian came to the rescue, and holding forth in the exuberance of his nationality, inspired the *Gas Journal* with eloquence: the editorial "see" came down from their eminence, and accused, in unmeasured and uncouth language, the writer of the first letter as being our "Mr. Kemp." The correspondence will tell the rest of the tale—a rather damaging one, to one who boasts of the impartiality of his columns, and vaunts himself on opening them for both sides, and yet refuses to publish the contradiction of his contemptible accusations:—

Higher Brougham, Manchester, June 1.
DEAR SIR,—In your *Journal* for last month, you have fixed on me as the author of an able article, which appeared in the columns of the *Mining Journal*, exposing the errors and mis-statements that have from time to time filled the columns of the *Gas Journal*, on the subject of the hydro-carbon gas—the force of which you have evidently felt. I sincerely thank you for the compliment thus paid me, and only wish I could pen such a paper; but unfortunately I never either saw or heard a line, or a word of it, until the *Journal* itself was handed me by a friend to peruse. I make this statement in strict justice to the Editor of that valuable periodical, who I have reason to believe would thank neither of us for our assistance in conducting his paper. Whatever may be your personal feelings, you will not refuse an act of justice in giving this without abridgement in the present month's number.

To T. G. Barlow, Esq., London.

To which the following reply was addressed to Mr. Miller:—

DEAR SIR,—Your letter, though dated the 7th, has only reached me this morning. It appears to me that the first step to be taken would be for the *Mining Journal* to withdraw its offensive allusion to M. Lewis Thompson, who had no more to do with the "Timothy Fiekle" letters than you had. When this has been done, your request shall receive every attention on my part.

JAMES MILLER.

THOMAS G. BARLOW.

COAL MINING IN NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE.—A valuable colliery, extending over upwards of 300 acres, situate at Talkoth Hill, in the parish of Audley, Staffordshire, has just been obtained on lease by some influential gentlemen in the vicinity and in Manchester, who are now engaged in the formation of a company, under the title of the "North Staffordshire Coal Mining Company." From the prospectus which has just been issued, we learn that it contains seams of coal averaging together 27 yards in thickness, with valuable beds of fire-clay, and surrounded by the thriving populous towns of the Potteries, Sandbach, Crewe, salt-works, &c., presenting unlimited markets, with cheap access by land and water. Pits are sunk, with engines and machinery attached, and are at present in full operation. It is now proposed to extend the operations, and to connect the colliery by a short branch with the North Staffordshire Railway at a comparatively small expense, for which purposes a capital of 50,000l., in shares of 1l. each, is considered ample. The coal is raised at a cost not exceeding 3d. 6d. per ton—selling at the pit's mouth at 5s.; and it is estimated that in six months the company will be enabled to declare a dividend, and raise on an average 2000 tons of coal per week. The workings are said to be unusually free from fire-damp, choke-damp, and water, and under all circumstances, possess advantages with which no other colliery can compete. The present proprietor is willing to take shares to the amount of the purchase money. No deed is to be signed; and to prevent the possibility of the accumulation of liabilities, it is proposed to have regular monthly meetings, at which all accounts will be balanced and settled. Upon the whole, the undertaking appears based on most legitimate data, and holds out every reasonable promise of a fair return for the capital invested.

WHEAT CONCERN.—Another meeting has been held before the Commissioner, Sir W. Horne, under the Winding-up Act, which promises to prolong this matter another six or twelve months. The object of the measure which passed the Legislature was, we were given to understand, to accelerate matters, and not to retard them; but such, unfortunately, appears not to be the case, and that we must needs place them in contra-position. The lawyers, who are ever for delay, would appear to be the only parties who precluded Sir W. Horne from arriving at a conclusion of this lengthened affair at the meeting held on Thursday. For instance, we have the solicitors for Bailey and Fox claiming 65l. 10s. 4d.; less costs, 18l. 18s. 9d., but with interest, 28l. 4s. 1d., on the debt. Again, Mr. White for 10l., whose claim was allowed, and Mr. Lee, 22l. 16s. 8d. Mr. Pickering, an active member of the committee, and who has evidenced every disposition to avoid legal proceedings, and the consequent expenses, claimed 100l. for advances made by him, which were admitted; and then we come to the claim of Mr. Kedell, a gentleman of the legal profession, who puts in a bill for 158l. 10s. 7d., being costs incurred in prosecuting or defending certain parties; while it was stated in open court that he had moneys placed in his hands which, had they been properly applied, would have rendered them unnecessary. This, however, we can well understand, does not suit the lawyer's book. The Commissioner would not, however, admit the claim. Certain costs of Little and Woolcombe for 60l. 4s. 6d. were also put in and disputed—the main object being, as it might be supposed, on the part of the half-dozen lawyers, to postpone the arrangement, so that their bill of costs might be increased. When the next meeting will be to "wind-up," it is hard to foretell.

THE CONNEMARA MINING COMPANY OF IRELAND.—We hail with pleasure the formation of a company, whose object is the development of the mineral resources of Ireland; and with some knowledge of the district, which it cannot be doubted for one moment abounds in mineral veins, although but partially opened, we trust that the formation of the present company may further induce the English capitalist to embark in mining enterprise in the Sister Isle. The mine to which the operations of this company are directed is about 15 miles from Galway; the produce of the mine, tested by Mr. P. N. Johnson, having yielded an average of the samples submitted—180 ozs. of silver to the ton, while in one instance we believe that as much as 350 ozs. were obtained. The surface covers 300 acres, and the dues are moderate, being 1-16th, while the mine may be considered a maiden one, a shaft having been sunk only to the depth of 10 fathoms. It appears there are the requisite buildings, with dressing floors, railways, waggons, &c., and that, in fact, the mine is in active working. Some 40 tons, we are informed, are at surface, a portion of which, however, only belongs to the present company, who have made terms for the purchase of the set, or, rather, the remainder of the lease. We could have wished that the projectors had in their prospectus stated the purchase money, or sum to be paid for the acquisition of the property; a course we should always recommend being observed, and which, indeed, we think is essentially necessary, as otherwise, in the absence of any amount being stated, it remains a question whether four-fifths of the capital might not be abstracted for the purchase of a mine, the remaining one-fifth being only available for its working. There is also another and a vital point, which we think directors and projectors should not lose sight of. In issuing a prospectus without stating the terms, are they justified in disposing of the shareholders' money except in the development and working of the mine? We are glad to find that English capital is thus giving employment to Irish labour; for while emigration, doubtless, advances Ireland in one sense, yet the employment thus given will make the cabins of those who remain, cheerful, and gladden the hearts of thousands who, without such help, might be wanting the necessities of life. The entire shares have been taken up, we understand, by the parties with whom the company emanated; and, with every wish of success, we trust they will "go on and prosper."

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS THE BEST MEDICINE EVER KNOWN FOR THE CURE OF BAD LEGS.—Mr. Diggle, of St. Stephen's, near Saltash, Cornwall, was afflicted for a considerable time with a bad leg; he had three or four large wounds in it, attended with continual pain, and general loss of health. He tried many remedies, prescribed by surgeons and others, but obtained no relief nor any mitigation of his sufferings. At length, from recommendation, he tried Holloway's ointment and pills, and these invaluable medicines have effected a perfect cure in a very short period. Mr. Diggle, chemist, 40, Catherine-street, Devonport, vouches the truth of this statement.—Sold by all druggists, and at Professor Holloway's establishment, 244, Strand, London.

ACCIDENTS IN COLLIERIES—REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons, to inquire into the causes of the frequency of explosions in coal mines, with a view to prevent the appalling loss of life arising from them, and who were empowered to report their observations, together with the minutes of evidence taken before them, to the House, have considered the matters to them referred, and agreed to the following report:—

Your committee had, in the first place, to consider how best, in the short space of time permitted them in the present session, so to prosecute their inquiry as that some early advantage might be derived from it to that numerous class which is employed in the coal mines of Great Britain.

If they had consented to receive evidence from every quarter from which it was tendered, not only would the whole of their time have been occupied in examination of witnesses only, without an opportunity being afforded to them of offering any conclusions of their own, but the evidence would have been of that voluminous character which renders it practically useless.

Your committee, therefore, considering the pressing emergency of the matter committed to their charge, how deeply the interests of human life were involved (the deaths from explosions having latterly increased to the fearful number of about 1000 per annum), determined only to examine witnesses of the highest and most experienced character, in the hope that they might be able to derive sound information on which to recommend additional means for the prevention of such widespread calamities during the present session.

They were the more induced to adopt this course from the circumstance of a committee of the House of Commons having inquired into the subject in 1835 (Mr. Pease, chairman), and of a committee of the House of Lords (Lord Wharnccliffe, chairman), having repeated the inquiry in 1849; and of a great mass of evidence having been published by those committees.

But early in their sittings, "the report from the South Shields Committee, appointed to investigate the causes of accidents in coal mines," was brought under their notice; to which report the attention of the House of Lords' Committee was also directed in 1849. On examination, this report proved to be a repository of information, so extensive, important, and apparently so accurate, that it seemed to supersede in a measure the necessity of examining very numerous witnesses. This committee was appointed by a public meeting in South Shields, held in consequence of the dreadful loss of life by the explosion of St. Hilda Mine, in 1839, close to that town. It continued its labours for three years, visited in person various mines, communicated with many of the most scientific and practical men of the day, at home and abroad, and terminated its labours by that report.

The first witnesses, therefore, summoned by your committee, were the chairman of the South Shields Committee, Mr. Ingham, late member for that borough, and Mr. Mather, its honorary secretary, to authenticate the accuracy of that report. The result was satisfactory. To the evidence, especially of Mr. Mather, whose labours in this interesting cause of humanity are worthy of the highest praise, they beg to refer. So much value do your committee attach to this document, that they have added it in *extenso*, in an appendix to their report.

The Committee of the House of Commons in 1835 called public attention to the undue confidence that hitherto had been placed in the Davy lamp; suggested that reliance should chiefly be placed for security on increased ventilation; and concluded by expressing the hope that the evidence they published would stimulate to such increase. It is to be regretted that so little attention was paid to those beneficial suggestions.

From the Committee of the House of Lords emanated a recommendation for a Government system of ventilation, which has since been adopted. The insecurity of the Davy lamp, under particular circumstances, was implied. They reported—"After ventilation, however, appears to be the improvement most generally needed, and most to be aimed at." They state, in addition, that the mines of Scotland are comparatively free from danger from explosion. To this a melancholy contradiction has been given by the calamitous tragedy last year, of the Nithsil Colliery explosion, near Glasgow, and by the statement of the Government Inspector of that district, Mr. M. Dunn, in a late report to the Secretary of State, in which he says that "the department of Scotland exhibits a greater succession of accidents, in proportion to the number of persons employed, than in England."

The Committee of the House of Lords refer also, with some stress, among other plans, to the proposal to increase ventilation by means of the steam jet. This plan had been suggested by Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney, its inventor, to the committee of 1835. It is the system almost exclusively relied on by the South Shields Committee, in their report, for increased security from explosion.

Having considered, therefore, the labours of those who have preceded them, as well in reports of committees of the two Houses, as in those of inspectors and others, and having verified the authenticity of the South Shields report, and having discovered that nothing new upon the subject appears to have been elicited since the report of the South Shields Committee, except on some important conditions connected with the ventilation pointed out by Mr. Gurney before the Lords' Committee, and what he termed the "furnace limit," and the formation of a "natural brattice," and the "furnace paradox," and all these reports having leaned to the conclusion that increased ventilation was the only true and secure means for the prevention of explosions, your committee determined, if possible within the limits of the present session, to bring the matter, and the means, of increased ventilation to some more practicable issue than that to which it had hitherto been brought. And for the conclusions to which they have come, they beg to refer to the very interesting evidence which they now publish. Your committee are of opinion—

That any system of ventilation depending on complicated machinery is unadvisable, since under any disarrangement or fracture of its parts, the ventilation is stopped, or becomes less efficient.

That the two systems which alone can be considered as rival powers are the furnace and the steam jet.

The furnace system, under favourable circumstances—i.e., of the area of the shafts being large and deep, the air courses sufficient, the goaves, or old workings, well insulated, and the mine not very fiery—appears to be capable, with strict attention, of producing a current of air that will afford reasonable security from explosion; but when the workings are fiery and numerous, as well as remote, and the intensity of the furnace or furnaces requires to be raised in order to increase, on any particular emergency, the amount of ventilation, then the furnace not only refuses to answer the spur, and to increase ventilation, but from a natural law (discussed by Mr. Gurney, and scientifically and practically confirmed before your committee) there arises the "furnace limit," and the formation of a "natural brattice" under the mine. An explanation of this is given under the heads "Natural Brattice" and "Furnace Limit," in the "Technical Definitions and Explanations" at the end of this report. Under the head of "Furnace Paradox" will be shown the importance of the water gauge, as a test of the drag of the mine which produces the furnace limit under the furnace system.

To the powers of the steam jet, on the other hand, there appears to be no practical limit; for although it acts, when placed (where recommended) at the bottom of the upcast, as a refresher to the extent of the steam used, and fire under the boiler, its principal or direct efficiency depends upon its power of propulsion. The heated air not only rises from rarefaction, but any amount of cold air can be bodily pushed up the upcast, the amount merely depending on the number and size of jets employed, and the pressure of steam.

This power of the steam jet, although recommended so strongly by the South Shields Committee in 1843, did not appear to have been so extensively introduced, or so thoroughly tested, as to be taken by your committee for granted, notwithstanding the testimony borne to its efficiency by most intelligent witnesses. They held their judgment in suspense for the greater part of their inquiry. They adjourned the question to the Polytechnic Institution, and there had actual demonstrations of its power: they summoned before them Mr. Nicholas Wood, considered the most experienced exponent and defender of the furnace system. They heard nothing from him to weaken the impression which grew upon their minds of the great power of the steam jet as a ventilator. Still, from its having been, as stated, ignorantly applied in some cases, and producing less effect than had been described in such cases, the superiority of it over the furnace in actual practice had not been adequately proved to them, until Mr. Forster, next to Mr. N. Wood, the largest viewer of the North of England, appeared before them.

Mr. Forster, in the use of the steam jet, from long and constant use, was conclusive, and any doubt previously existing was at once removed. Your committee are unanimously of opinion that the steam jet is the most powerful, and at the same time least expensive, method for the ventilation of mines. Previous to 1848, when Mr. Forster introduced the steam jet in the Senton Delaval Mine, the fire-damp was constantly seen playing around the face and edges of the goaves and other parts of the workings; since that period the mine is swept so clean that it is never observed, and all danger of explosion seems removed in a very fiery mine. The increase of ventilation is from 35,000 cubic feet per minute under the furnace system to 84,000 under the steam jet; and to double that quantity, which Mr. Forster considers sufficient, would, he says, only require the application of some extra jets. Mr. Forster states the original outlay for the steam jet to be less than for the furnace by 39l. 15s. 6d., and the annual cost to be less by 51l. 12s. 1d., while the power of ventilation is increased to nearly double.

Notwithstanding the increase of ventilation which Mr. N. Wood states he has obtained in one of his collieries, where the areas of the shafts are very large, and by the aid of three furnaces, it appeared in evidence that the explosion at the Killingworth Colliery, last autumn, under Mr. N. Wood's management, took place under the furnace system of ventilation. Although a few of the witnesses (two of the most intelligent of the Government Inspectors among the number) seemed to have misunderstood the mode in which the steam jet operated as a ventilator, and professed themselves so far unacquainted with it as to be unable to form an accurate judgment on its merits, all the witnesses, with scarce an exception, coincided in the opinion that in a fiery mine, even where the furnace system was thought sufficient under ordinary circumstances, it would be a prudent and almost necessary precaution to have a steam jet apparatus at the top of the downcast connected with the boiler of the engine which worked the mine, in case a sudden and great increase of power was required, under pressing emergency. It was stated in evidence that 70 per cent. of the deaths from explosions were occasioned not by the explosion of fire-damp, but by the "after-damp" which succeeds it. If the latter be inhaled in its pure state by the miner it causes immediate death; but since, from the miners being subsequently discovered in various stages of prostration, it is apparently inhaled in various degrees of dilution, it seems clear that a power like the steam jet placed at the top of the downcast, out of reach (which the furnace at the bottom of the upcast occasionally is not) of the effects of the explosion, and capable of sweeping the galleries of the mine with an almost irresistible force immediately after the explosion, might be the means of saving a large proportion of the lives now lost for want of such a power. The furnace under such pressing emergency is inapplicable and incapable of being used for the purpose.

Your committee, however, are unanimously of opinion, that the primary object should be to prevent the explosions themselves; and that if human means (as far as known) can avail to prevent them, it is by the steam jet system as applied by Mr. Forster: although even in such a case it might be prudent in a mine especially fiery to add an inexpensive steam jet apparatus at the top of the downcast, as a means in reserve in case of explosion from neglect or otherwise. Your committee, still, are unwilling to recommend a compulsory enforcement of any particular system of ventilation; they would rather point to the conditions under which alone they consider it to be safe, and leave it to some improved system of inspection or control to secure those conditions being universally adopted.

[To be continued in next week's *Journal*.]

* The facts connected with furnace limits were first made known by Mr. Mather to the Lords' Committee in 1849, and afterwards philosophically explained by Mr. Gurney, Professor Haun, and Mr. Cowie.

NASMYTH'S DIRECT-ACTION STEAM SUCTION FAN.

Bridgewater Foundry, Patricroft, June 24. JAMES NASMYTH.

June 30. ————— DAVID MUSHET.

STEAM MINERS.

LLANRWST MINING DISTRICT, NORTH WALES.

DHURODE MINE.

NORTH BASSET MINE.

Breage, June 22. — MICHAEL WILLIAMS MARTYS.

NORTH WHEAL ALFRED.

Camborne, June 29 — A MINE AGENT.

UNION TIN MINE.

EAST TRESCOLL

GOLD IN ENGLAND-CORNWALL

CHARLESTOWN UNITED MINING COMPANY.

The statement of assets and liabilities was as follows :—

Thanks were voted to the chairman and committee, when the meeting separated.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL MINING COMPANY.

DAREN MINING COMPANY.—An adjourned special general meeting of adventurers was held on the 29th instant at the office of the secretary (George Batters, Esq., in the chair). A lengthened discussion took place as to past matters, but it appears that Mr. Joseph, who has been appointed as secretary, and arranged with the respective parties for their shares, and undertook to meet certain claims on the company which had not been liquidated, although intimations had been made from London for such purpose. The accounts were received and passed—it appearing that, exclusive of the amounts referred to, a sum of 858*l*. 5*s*. 1*d*. was due, whereupon a call of 1*l*. per share was made, the same being payable in two instalments—10*s*. at once, and the remaining 5*s*. on the 1st August, to liquidate the demands, and supply funds for working the mine, which is said to hold out good promise. The amount expended on the mine up to Dec. last was 322*l*. 19*s*. 1*d*., to which is to be added the sum of 10*l*. up to April of 1826, 5*s*. 1*d*. The accounts would appear to have been imperfectly kept; but a committee, consisting of Messrs. George Batters, W. A. Davidson, Richard Hallett, James Lane, and Peter Bazin, having been appointed, and Mr. Joseph nominated as secretary, with the understanding that the meetings of adventurers will be bi-monthly, we hope that the proceedings henceforth will be of a more regular character, and such is the produce of the mine as to justify the high expectations entertained of it. Captain Nicholson is about visiting the mine, to report thereon, to which we shall look with some interest, and no little confidence.

THE ARUNDELL UNITED COPPER MINES, -

NEAR ASHBURTON, DEVONSHIRE.

On the "Cost-book" System, whereby all liabilities are restricted to the share interests of the shareholders, and to the rules and regulations agreed upon by the shareholders themselves at the bi-monthly meetings.

In 10,000 parts or shares—£1 per share to be paid on all shares subscribed for.

No further calls—no deeds to be signed by shareholders.

The Arundell United Mines comprise three distinct sets, extending over the whole of a large estate held from the freeholder, John Sparks Amery, Esq., of Drild, near Ashburton, Devon, for a period of 24 years.

The great advantages which the present mines offer, in addition to the richness of the ores and abundance of the lodes, consist principally in the fact that they may be profitably, economically, and rapidly worked, for a considerable time to come, without the aid of expensive machinery.

The following is the result of the assay lately made by Messrs. Johnson and Mathey, on an average specimen of the ore at present obtained:—

"The piece of mineral assayed for Mr. Arundell contains 84 per cent. of pure copper."

"Assay Office, 73, Hatton Garden, London, June 19."

Extract from the first report of Dr. Joseph J. W. Watson, F.G.S., the consulting engineer of the mines, dated May 12, 1859:—

"I have no hesitation in saying that the Arundell Mine is perhaps, at the present time, for its inclosed condition, as valuable a mineral property as any in the west of England. By my assay and analysis, the ores, from the absence of any 'foul brood of mineral,' may be regarded as 'first' and 'second' class. The percentage of copper is stated below:—

No. 1, picked ore, copper 84

No. 2, 78

No. 3, average ore 99

There are traces of silver, cobalt, and nickel. Indeed, considered generally, the Arundell Mines, in addition to their great value from the size and number of the lodes, as well as the nature of their contents, from their favourable position, and other great conveniences for working, afford hopes of a profitable and immediately successful enterprise, such as are not offered by any other mine with which I am at present acquainted.

(Signed) JOSEPH J. W. WATSON.

Mr. William Williams, of Buckfastleigh, mining captain, in his report, dated June 8, 1852, states:—"There is a general, I may say universal, opinion amongst the numerous and respectable miners in the neighbourhood, that the Arundell Mines are the best speculation, and offer the best prospect of success, of all mines hitherto opened in this part of Devonshire. In my opinion, the outlay of a comparatively small capital will bring the mine into a lasting and most profitable state of working."

It appears from the second report, just received from Dr. Watson, dated 1st July inst., that immediate results may be expected from the operations now in rapid progress in set No. 1. From this report, the following is an extract:—

"I have to notice the discovery of several lodes (the exact number undetermined) in that portion of set No. 2 known as the Westbrook estate, also of a fine lode in set No. 3, near Borough Wood. In set No. 1, the lode has already been driven 11 fms. 2 ft., and a few fathoms more I anticipate will cut the first lode in this portion of the property, when a return of ore may be an immediately expected occurrence, which I confidently anticipate shortly from this date, presuming that the underlay of the lode continues the same as when seen by me in the costaining pits at a few feet from the surface, and that the 'country' remains unchanged with respect to hardness. I may observe that the favourable opinion which I formed of the enterprise, and which I have fully expressed in my former report, has been strengthened more and more on every fresh occasion of my visiting the mines."

(Signed) JOSEPH J. W. WATSON.

Whilst thus waiting the development of the lodes, a peculiar character is given at the present moment to this adventure, well worthy of the consideration of persons in the present state of monetary affairs, seeking the speculative investment of capital with the possibility of a large increase.

The origin of the Great Devon Consols but a few years since, and the progress of that enterprise hitherto, will be remembered—the original outlay for the shares of 11, each, contrasted with the present price, exceeding 30s. for each 11. share is a startling fact. Without attempting to give to the present undertaking any undue colouring, it must be perceived that, from the circumstances already ascertained, and readily to be proved, more than ordinary inducements appear for expecting successful and not long delayed results from the present mines.

The finance and general management of the mines are vested in committees chosen by the shareholders themselves; but, for the security of after shareholders, the right is reserved, either for confirmation, or a new election of such officers by the body of shareholders at the first general meeting, after £3000 of share capital has been actually subscribed.

BANKERS.—Messrs. Strahan, Paul, and Company, No. 217, Strand, London.

As it is the desire of the committee to afford every information, and to satisfy any inquiries as to the bona fide character and prospects of this undertaking, the reports, plans of the mining sets, names of all parties engaged, certificates of assays, specimens of the ores, and all other particulars, may be obtained on application, either personally or by letter, to the purser and secretary, at the offices, 11, Chancery-lane, London.

A considerable number of shares having been already subscribed for and paid up, by which the operations of the mine are now in actual progress, applications for the remaining shares must be made without delay.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Committees of General Management and Finance of the Arundell United Copper Mines, 11, Chancery-lane, London.

Sir,—I request you to allot me _____ shares in the above undertaking, and I hereby agree to pay the amount of £1 per share thereon when required, or upon such smaller number of shares as may be allotted to me.—Dated the _____ day of _____ 1859.

Name.....

Residence and description.....

Reference.....

LEEDS TOWN CONSOLS MINES, -

SITUATE IN THE PARISH OF CROWAN, CORNWALL.

Divided into 12,000 shares—£2 10s. each.

W. TURNER, Esq., Clarges-st., Piccadilly. G. ABBOTT, Esq., Wadebridge, Cornwall. THOS. HACKETT, Esq., 26, Birchin-lane. JOHN MILNES, Esq., Rochdale, Lancashire.

CHARLES GOLD, Esq., Pensbury Lodge, Wandsworth.

BANKERS.—Messrs. Hambro & Co., 14, Lombard-street.

SOLICITOR—P. G. Greville, Esq., 49, Lombard-street.

BROKERS.—Messrs. Shewell and Sons, Tokenhouse-yard.

SECRETARY—Mr. Charles J. Eley.

OFFICE.—4, ADAM'S-COURT, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON.

These mines are very extensive on the coast of the lodes, and are held under lease from the Rev. H. Moleworth St. Aubyn for 21 years, from the 29th day of October, 1851, at 1-16th pence. The metallic productions of the set equal that of any district in the county. There are numerous mines surrounding the company's grant, that have yielded immense returns and profits. The stratum is clay-slate, or kyllas, being most congenial for minerals, and easily wrought. The roads are good to the shipping port of Hayle, where the product of the mines will be shipped, and from whence the carriage of coals and minerals is of easy transit.

They embrace a large and extensive field for mining operations, wanting only a moderate capital in addition to put outlay, to purchase an erect the required pumping, crushing, and stamping machinery, to develop their vast resources, and rank them amongst the first divided mines of Cornwall. The lodes passing through these mines are numerous, 15 of which are discovered and partially laid open, and others are known to exist. There are also four cross courses and two elvan courses, forming innumerable intersections and junctions with the several lodes.

The indications presented near the surface, and the splendid specimens of ores from several of the lodes, coupled with the character of the strata, and other circumstances obvious to practical miners, lead to the conviction that numerous and extensive deposits of rich lead ores will be laid open at a shallow depth. One of the lodes, at only 10 fms. below the surface, is already won £20 per fathom for tin, and two of the other lodes are sufficiently laid open to allow of tribute pitches being worked, as soon as the machinery is erected to drain the works and render the produce marketable.

The great floodan running from the north to the south channels (making, wherever it falls in with lodes, immense and rich deposits of ore) passes through the set. Although these mines require but a comparatively small further capital to provide the requisite machinery, &c., the committee, with the consent of their co-proprietors, have determined to place the undertaking upon such a basis as to avoid the probability of further calls, by offering to the public 4000 shares, at £2 10s. each, and thus supplying ample means for every exigency in connection with the company's operations.

The mass of correspondence received in respect to these mines, from numerous practical and experienced mining agents, precludes the possibility of its being published in detail in this advertisement; but the following report from Captain Mark Reed expresses the universal opinion entertained respecting this property:—

Leeds Mine, May 1.—Sir: According to your request, I have been underground at, and inspected Leeds Town Consols Mine, and am happy to inform you that what I found there more than bore out the reports I had previously heard of. One of the lodes I found to be 2 feet wide, and composed of copper, tin, lead, and molybdenum, which comes in directly under the gossan, and which I consider would, on the molybdenum alone, return a profit to the adventurers; leaving the copper, tin, &c., as an additional profit. The ground can be driven for 25s. to 30s. per fathom, and the lode will turn out 5 tons of ore per fathom, and is otherwise one of the most promising lodes that I have seen for years. There are also three other east and west lodes opened upon, and a cauter lode which intersects these lodes about 150 fathoms to the east of the western boundary, which I consider to be a very valuable point, and a position where large and good deposits of ore will be found. The position of the mine, geologically as a piece of ground, is indisputably good; large and profitable mines have been opened upon in every direction of it—for instance, Wheal Vor, Godolphin, Wheal Strawberry, Blenner Down, Wheal Panrose, the Manor and several others. The ground is also intersected by two elvan courses and three floodans, amongst the latter of which is the great floodan that runs from the north to the south channel, and making, wherever it falls in with lodes, immense and rich deposits of ore. I have only to add, from my knowledge of the district and the course of this floodan, throughout, intersected as it is by some of the first lodes and mines that have ever been in the county, and with such indications of a mine so near the surface as are rarely to be met with, that you have one of the first and most valuable speculations of the present day. Wishing you every success, I am, &c., Mark Reed.

Applications for prospectuses and shares to be made to Messrs. Shewell and Sons, 25, Tokenhouse-yard; Messrs. Wm. Reynolds and Son, Liverpool; Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co., Hull; Mr. R. McGowan, Glasgow; Messrs. Greeland, Brothers, Leeds; Mr. W. Jenkinson, Manchester; Mr. Edward Dawson, Rochdale; Messrs. Hughson and Dobson, Edinburgh; and to the secretary, at the offices of the company.

BATHURST GOLD MINING AND EMIGRATION COMPANY, AUSTRALIA.

Capital £100,000, in shares of £1 each, to be paid up on allotment.

This company propose to employ its capital in mining and crushing operations, combined with assaying, and purchasing gold and other valuable minerals.

Emigration will also form a leading feature in the undertaking, as it intends to provide such terms and regulations as will give satisfaction to emigrants of all classes.

First-class ships, replete with every comfort and convenience, will be dispatched monthly, or oftener, as occasion may require, to Port Philip and Sidney.

The prospectus, with the names of influential directors, will shortly be published, and in the meantime applications for shares, freight, and passage, may be made at the temporary offices of the Emigration Department, No. 2, Scott's-yard, Bush-lane, Cannon-street, London.

ED. J. DENT has REMOVED from 82 to 61, STRAND (being 21 doors nearer to Charing-cross, and directly opposite Bedford-street), and solicits an INSPECTION of his extensive STOCK OF CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, as above; also at No. 33, COCKSPUR-STREET, and No. 34, ROYAL EXCHANGE (Clock Tower area).

WHEAL WREY CONSOLS (SILVER-LEAD),

IN THE PARISHES OF ST. IVE AND MENHENIOT, CORNWALL.

In 4006 shares, of £1 each.—ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

The bi-monthly meetings, which form a prominent characteristic of the Cost-book System, and at which the expenses of each mine should be, in accordance with its principle, anticipated and voted by the shareholders assembled, will be strictly convened, and thus, by a regular auditing of accounts, the mine will be kept free, in every particular, from debt. It may, therefore, be depended on that no shareholder will be liable for more than the amount of his share.

THE HON. D. A. BINGHAM, General BACON.

THOMAS BANFIELD, Esq., H. DUNBAR, Esq.

J. GREY, Esq., Agent on the Mine—Mr. P. Q. Roskelley.

OFFICES.—GENERAL MINING OFFICES, No. 1, CROWN-COURT, THREADEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.

Wheal Wrey Consols is situated in a highly metalliferous district, the resources of which are being developed with more than ordinary success. The set is most extensive, being more than one mile and a half in length on the course of the lodes, and about three-quarters of a mile in width, and affords throughout indications of mineral riches, analogous to those upon which the most fortunate mining enterprises have been founded in the county of Cornwall. This valuable property is held under a lease for 21 years, from Sir Boucher Wrey, Bart., at a royalty of 1-15th dues on all minerals raised, and some of the most experienced practical miners of the day having inspected it throughout, and after careful examination of the several lodes already discovered, pronounce it to be the most promising mining ground in the district.

Wheal Wrey is not more than three-quarters of a mile from the Trelawny Mine, and is bounded on the south by that property, on the west by Wheal Vanton and Butterdon Mine, and on the north and east by Wheal Gill, Appledore, and Brecon Wood, thus forming the centre of a mineral area, in which good returns have been made, and in which mining adventure has met with early profits, and has been generally successful.

The lodes are numerous and regular throughout, and from this promising character, together with the lead and grey gossan now raised to a shallow depth, no doubt can be entertained as to the ultimate success of this adventure. It offers every security for mining enterprise; and it is well known that, owing to the development which has already been effected, and the highly mineral nature of the workings, many have been induced to explore the country in its vicinity.

Five lodes have been already opened on, varying in size from 1 to 6 feet, and all of them are producing more or less silver-lead ore near the surface. The two champion lodes, only 5 fathoms in depth, driven on in the adit level, are affording good saving work at this moment, and leave but little speculation as to rich deposits below. All the mining agents who have inspected the workings, coincide in the opinion that such deposits will be speedily reached.

The adaptation of valuable water power for dressing is possessed here fully within reach of the Company, and the fact of the set being in a well wooded neighbourhood, and of the main road intersecting it, affords at once every available benefit so necessary to economical mining—namely, that of easily acquired material and facile carriage. Stone for building can also be easily obtained.

A steam-engine, the set being so extensive, will be necessary, in order to place the mine in a dividend paying state; and it is estimated that such a desideratum can be insured by a very limited outlay.

The rules and regulations of the Company are strictly in accordance with the safe and simple principles laid down by the Cost-book System, by which periodical accounts through bi-monthly meetings will be laid before the shareholders, singly and severally; and the mine, under a careful and watchful management, and inspected from time to time by the most experienced practical engineers, will not only be preserved free from debt, but will be worked in the most approved, economical, and effective manner.

The books of the company will be at all times open to the inspection of any shareholder or shareholders, or to those delegated by writing authority from them.

A steam-engine will be immediately erected in the mine, the present favourable development of the mineral ground in the workings authorising such a course.

Since the reports were made a very valuable improvement has taken place in the principal lode, and the general mineral character of the mine throughout has been increased to a considerable extent (vide prospectus).

Taking into consideration the favourable acquisition of the mine, the metalliferous character of the district, the discoveries now made, and other details, no medium of mining investment can offer a safer guarantee for the outlay of capital, and the committee of management pledge themselves to the strictest observance of the rules and regulations of the Cost-book System.

Applications for shares to be made at the offices of the company, the General Mining Offices, No. 1, Crown-court, Threadeedle-street, City, London.

NORTH WHEAL ALFRED (COPPER AND LEAD),

PARISH OF GWITHAN, CORNWALL.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.—Dues 1-24th—Lease 21 years.

In 750 scrip shares, of £1 each.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

SIR GEORGE E. HODGKINSON, 74, Cornhill.

FRANCIS MORRIS, Esq., Donmarket-hill.

RICHARD HALLETT, Jun., Esq., 20, St. Helen's-place.

JOSEPH THOMPSON, Esq., 43, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park.

BANKERS.—Commercial Bank of London.

SECRETARY—Mr. Edward King.

PURSER—William Vandrey, Esq., Hayle.

OFFICES.—No. 23, THREADEEDLE-STREET.

Applications for shares to be made to Messrs. Field, Son, and Wood, 9, Warrford-court and to the Secretary, at the offices of the company, where prospectuses may be obtained and plans and specimens from the mine inspected.

NORTH WHEAL ALFRED (COPPER AND LEAD).—

Notice is hereby given, that NO FURTHER APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES

CAN BE RECEIVED AFTER THURSDAY, 8th July. EDWARD KING, Secretary.

NORTH WALES CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY

TO BE CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

Capital £50,000, in shares of £1 each, paid-up.

COMMITTEE.

P. W. CARTER, Esq., Basinghall-street, and Fyfield, Essex.

WILLIAM DUNBAR, Esq., Sydenham, Kent.

CHARLES JOHN FITZGERALD, Esq., Regent's Park.

JOHN J. MILES, Esq., Davies-street, Berkely-square.

E. JONES, Esq., Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road.

RICHARD MILBANK, Esq., Harwood-place, Dorset-square.

T. J. SAUNDERS, Esq., Davies-street, Berkely-square.

THOMAS WALKER, Esq., B.A., Peckham, Surrey.

WILLIAM WHITE, Esq., Hermitage-terrace, Bow.

D. L. WILLIAMS, Esq., Thornhill Hall, Llandilo, Carmarthenshire.

BANKERS.—Messrs. Rogers, Olding, and Co., Clement's-lane.

SOLICITOR—G. E. Gustard, Esq., 53, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

BROKERS.—Messrs. Hanbury and Hudson, 4, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.

MANAGER OF MINES—Captain James Hosking.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.—8, QUEEN-STREET-PLACE, UPPER THAMES-ST.

Applications for the remaining shares, accompanied by satisfactory references, may be made at the offices of the company, to the solicitors, or to the company's brokers.

NORTH WALES CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY

—NO APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES WILL BE RECEIVED AFTER WEDNESDAY

next, the 7th inst., immediately after which period the shares will be distributed.

July 1, 1852.

CARBERRY WEST MINING COMPANY OF IRELAND

(BOULASLOUGH, COUNTY OF CORK)

GREY AND PURPLE SILVER-COPPER MINES.

Capital £15,000, in 30,000 parts or shares of 10s. each, paid up. No call or further liability.

Held under lease for 31 years, at 1-16th royalty.

TO BE CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

The Hon. A. BINGHAM, Portland-street, London, and Newbrook Park, County Mayo.

The Hon. LUKK PLUNKETT, Chester square.

The O'GORMAN MAHON, M.P., Pall Mall.

CHARLES BROWN, Esq., Rectory Lodge, Hanwell, Middlesex.

The Rev. R. KNOTT, M.A., F.S.A., 6, Clement's Inn.

D. WHELFLEY, Esq., Skibbereen, County Cork.

BANKERS.—In London: Messrs. Roberts, Curtis, and Co., 15, Lombard-street.

In Ireland: The Provincial Bank of Ireland, Skibbereen.

BROKER.—Alfred D. Croxley, Esq., 80, Cornhill.

SOLICITORS.—In London: Messrs. Croxley and Burn, Lombard-street.

In Ireland: McCarthy Downing, Esq., Skibbereen.

CONSULTING AND INSPECTING ENGINEERS.—St. Pierre Foley, Esq., C. and M.E.

MANAGER OF THE MINES AT THE WORKS—Captain Thomas.

LONDON MANAGER—William White, Esq.

OFFICES.—34, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.

The Carberry West Mines of Boulasloough form a central portion of the rich mineral district of South Cork, which includes copper mines as productive as any in the British dominions.

On reference to the map accompanying the prospectus, it will be seen that Boulasloough immediately adjoins Crookhaven Copper Mines, now working to high produce; that it is bounded by the Mizen-head, Dunroo, Killybeg, Spahagh, Colles, and other copper mines; and that its lodes are a continuation of the same grey and purple silver copper ore lodes that pass through the celebrated mines of Ballydohob, which have been found so very productive almost to surface, and which are increasing in width and produce in depth.

The richness of the copper ores of these mines may be estimated by a reference to the analyses of three varieties of ore taken from the Danes' Works Mine, as given in the reports of the engineers, one specimen of which yielding 71 per cent. of copper and 78 ozs. of silver per ton of ore.

The set extends a mile east and west on the general course of the lodes, and about three-quarters of a mile north and south. The waters of Crookhaven wash the eastern boundary, so that the ore can be shipped at an inconsiderable expense. The rising village of Goleen, with its small fishing cove, is built near the north mine, the Danes' Works form the middle mine, and the south mine, to be hereafter opened, will include the several lodes running through that division along the east and west coasts of this peninsula, so that the whole set may be divided into three mines, the extent of the lodes on each being sufficient as working mining ground for ages.

The central lode ranges east and west through the Danes' Works, and shows rich grey silver copper ore blended with green carbonate of copper, which gives satisfactory indications of great production on further development. It is from 8 to 10 feet wide, and runs through a stratum of copper kyllas, always considered as copper-producing ground of the richer descriptions of ores.

The directors having obtained the lease of this valuable set on encouraging terms, propose to raise a capital of £15,000, in 30,000 shares or parts of 10s. each, of which the late proprietors accept shares to the full amount of purchase.

Prospectuses, with the map, and specimens of the ores, may be seen at the offices of the company, 34, Lombard-street, where applications in the usual form may also be made; or to the brokers, 80, Cornhill.

BODMIN WEST DOWNS, TIN AND COPPER MINE.

LANTIVET, CORNWALL.—In 6144 shares.

A limited number of shares are for disposal in this mine, at £1 per share, free from further call or any liability whatsoever, to provide funds for the purchase of a steam-engine adapted for crushing the ore and raising water for dressing.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF CAPTAIN JOHN KENNEDY.

I have employed two miners one day breaking tinstuff from the lode, and now beg to hand you the result. The amount of tinstuff is 3 tons 10 cwt.,—produce of ore from the same 1 qr. per ton. To prove this, I have assayed 2 ozs. of the tinstuff taken in the usual mode of sampling, and the produce was 12 grs. of tin ore, worth £60 per ton. Three tons 10 cwt. produces 3 cwt. 14 lbs. of tin, at £80 £3 12 6 Cost of breaking, &c.; ditto dressing, 3s. per ton, 10s. 6d. 0 14 6

Leaving profit per day on two men's work £1 18 0

Twenty men can be employed in breaking tinstuff of this quality, which, at a profit of 19s. per day each man, for 300 working days, or one year, will give a profit of £3700.

This tinstuff was broken from the lode 5 fathoms below the tin streamers' work; at this depth it increases rapidly in value, and it is proved, by the landowner's books, that the bulk of this lode has been profitably worked upon by the tin streamers for the last 200 years consecutively, and up to the date of a grant being obtained by the present company when their interests were purchased. It results, that this mine promises dividends of 100 per cent. on the capital. [Vide report of work, cited in Mining Report.]

Applications for shares to be made to W. Garner, Esq., 85, Southampton-row, Russell-square; Mr. Thomas Fuller, mining broker, 31, Threadeedle-street; Messrs. Brooks and Co., estate agents, 209, Piccadilly; Mr. John Kernick, Bodmin, Cornwall; and to Mr. Leelan, at the offices of the company, 75, King William-street, where prospectuses may be obtained.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—Field's engine shaft is sunk 4 ft. under the 100 fm. level; no change to notice in the lode. The lode in the 100 fm. level east is 4 ft. wide, for the most part it is spar. We expect we have about 2 fathoms more to drive here to reach the ore ground gone below the 90. The lode in No. 1 winze, under the 90 fathom level, is 6 ft. wide, worth for copper ore from 80l. to 90l. per fm. The stopes over the 90 east are not looking, on the whole, quite so well as they have been. The ground in Wyld's shaft continues good for sinking. No change to notice in the 80 or the 60, west of the engine shaft. The lode in the Boundary shaft, sinking under the 80,

and in many places they are worked away in the back to a considerable height. In most of these places the bottoms are sloped away to the depth of about 5 fms.; this indicates good shoots of ore gone down in these places. Under levels must be driven, in order to work to advantage; but a great deal of ore will be risen from these levels, both in the back and in the bottoms. He had two parcels of ore that will produce upwards of 2 tons per fathom, and would put on ore hands in that level, as he finds a great deal of ore ground in the backs that he can pay well for being taken away, and leave a profit to the adventurers. He found several lodes opened on at the foot of the mountain at Green Lake—some of them yielding ore of good quality. He will at once collect the ores he have now laying out the mine, get the crusher in order, erect stamps, floors, &c., with a view to speedy return. When this is done, he will be prepared with \$1 or 100 tons of ore for market. He will send specimens of the large veins to the city, and now lying in the back, which will give him a high price, particularly for the large veins. He has some, and sends a few minutes report. On the whole, he considers we have a rare speculation before us; and with economy and a little outlay, to extend the levels, we shall have a good dividend-paying mine.

CORNWALL.—FOR SALE, by the Mortgagees of John Charles Bettsworth Trevelyan, Esq., under full powers of sale, the valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE, NOBLE MANSION, productive CHINA-CLAY WORKS, COMMONS, including MINERALS and MANORIAL RIGHTS in the several MARKS of CARHAIS, TREVELYAN, GROGOTH, TOLGARICK, and TREVELYAN TREVELYAN, comprising a vast extent of country in the several parishes of ST. MICHAEL, CARHAIS, GORRAN, ST. EWE, RUANLANIHORNE, CUBY, CORNELLY, SAINT AUUSTELL, ST. STEPHENS, ST. DENNIS, and ST. MEWAN, which will, in the month of September next, BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, unless previously disposed of by private contract.

For further particulars, and to treat for the estates or portions thereof, applications are to be made to Mr. John Gummoe, estate agent, St. Austell; to Messrs. Harrison, Tennant, and Finch, solicitors, 2, Gray's Inn, London (by whom full printed particulars and conditions, stating time and place of sale, will shortly be issued); and of Mr. Harrison Rhodes, solicitor, 9, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, London.

TO CAPITALISTS.—TO BE SOLD, an important SHARE in the PATENTS taken out by W. B. STONES (as a communication) for treating PEAT and other CARBONIFEROUS and BITUMINOUS MATTER, and their PRODUCTS, and MAKING the various COMPOUND MANURES, called "HUMINATE." The Advertiser being the inventor of the system of preparing manures, &c., alluded to, was ready to show the way of making and applying them, and to give instruction for carrying out that and the other useful branches of these valuable patents, out of which a highly remunerative business may be done.—Apply to J. O. Youngusband, No. 36, Great Winchester-street, City.

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SAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON & CO., PENHALICK, near REDRUTH, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe. Messrs. BRUNTON & CO. are at all times PREPARED TO EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS FOR SUPPLYING FUSE direct from their own MANUFACTORY, upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better, than any to be procured elsewhere.

New Patents.

LIST OF PATENTS GRANTED DURING THE PAST WEEK.

S. Lusty, Birmingham, for improvements in manufacturing wire into woven fabrics and pins.
T. Bell, of Don Alkali Works, South Shields, for improvements in the manufacture of J. Morgan, Manchester; and P. Gaskell, of the same place, for improvements in the manufacture of candles.
C. J. Wallis, Clarendon Chambers, Hand-court, Holborn, for improvements in machinery for crushing, pulverising, and grinding stone, quartz, and other substances.
T. Basley, Manchester, for improvements in machines for combing cotton, flax, silk, and other fibrous materials.
J. M. Conochie, Liverpool, for improvements in locomotive and other steam-engines and boilers, in railways, railway carriages, and their appurtenances; also in machinery and apparatus for producing part of such improvements.
T. Allan, Edinburgh, for improvements in producing and applying electricity, and in apparatus employed therein.
J. Hoblyn, Esq., White Barns, for certain improvements in the art of navigation.
J. E. Coleman, Forehester-House, Baywater, for improvements in the application of India-rubber and gutta percha, and of compounds thereof.
D. Mackenzie, London, for certain improvements in machinery and apparatus for reading in and transferring designs or patterns, and for cutting, punching, and numbering, or otherwise preparing perforated cards, papers, or other materials used or suitable in the manufacture of Jacquards or textile fabrics by Jacquards or other weaving looms or frames.
L. F. Vandellin, of Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, for improvements in obtaining wool, silk, and cotton, from old fabrics in a condition to be again used.
M. A. Crooker, New York, America, for certain improvements in paddles for steam-vessels.

DESIGNS FOR ARTICLES OF UTILITY REGISTERED.

Taylor and Pace, John-street, Hackney, heating apparatus for baths.—T. Allan, Edinburgh, electrode.—T. Hills and Son, Copper-street, City-road, gold washing and reserving machine.

PROVISIONAL REGISTRATIONS.

T. Pope, Birmingham, press for embossing, raising, and piercing.—Capt. A. Collingridge, South-street, Brompton, shank for vests, shirts, and other buttons.—Mech. Mag.

Current Prices of Metals, Stocks, & Shares.

METAL MARKET, London, July 2, 1862.

ENGLISH IRON.		ENGLISH COPPER.	
Bar and bolts	£5 10 0	Tin, 14 to 28 lbs. b.	per ton £98 0 0
In Wales b.	5 0 0	Tough cake b.	98 0 0
In Liverpool b.	5 10 0	Sheeting and bolts b.	p. lb. 0 0 11
In Staffordshire b.	5 15 0	Sheet b.	0 0 11
Sheets, single a.	7 10 0	Bottoms b.	0 0 12
" double a.	9 0 0	Old a.	0 0 10
" Hoop a.	6 17 6	Yellow Metal b.	0 0 94
" Nail rod, round a.	6 0 0	Wetterstedt's Pat. Metal b.	cwt. 1 11 0
" square a.	6 0 0	FOREIGN COPPER, a.	
Rails (Wales) c.	6 0 0	South American	per ton —
Rails (Staffordshire) c.	6 0 0	ENGLISH LEAD, a.	
Pig, No. 1, Clyde c.	2 6 0	Pig	per ton 17 0 0
3-5ths No. 1, Clyde c.	2 5 0	Sheet	17 10 0
No. 1, in Wales b.	3 0 0	FOREIGN LEAD, a.	
Stirling's Patent Glasgow.	2 10 0	Spanish, in bond	16 0 0
Toughened Pig's Wales	3 10 0	ENGLISH TIN, c.	
FOREIGN IRON, a.		Block	per cwt. £4 7 0
Swedish	11 0 0	Bar	4 8 0
Russian COND.	17 0 0	FOREIGN TIN, c.	
Indian Charcoal Pigs in } London	5 10 0	Banca	4 4 0
FOREIGN STEEL, a.		Straits (uncertified)	4 3 0
Swedish keg	15 5 0	TIN-PLATES, b.	
Ditto faggot	15 0 0	IX Charcoal	per box 1 6 1 8 0
SPELTER, c.		IX ditto	1 13 0 1 14 0
On the spot	15 15 0	IX Coke	1 2 6
To arrive	15 7 6	IX ditto	1 1 8 6
ZINC.		Canada plates a.	per ton 9 10 0 10 10 0
In sheets d.	21 0 0	Quicksilver f.	per lb. 0 3 0
Terms.—a, 24 per cent. dis.; b, 3 ditto; c, net; d, 11 per cent. dis.; e, 2 ditto; f, 12.			
Delivered in Liverpool 10s. per ton less.—f, for cash in 14 days, 10 percent.			

The Iron Market has been very much excited this week, and large operations have been effected in Scotch pig at an advance of fully 5s. per ton. Many thousands of tons have changed hands at prices varying from 42s. up to 45s. 6d. per ton for mixed Nos., three months open, f. o. b., at Glasgow, while 45s. per ton, immediate cash, has been paid. The market is firm at 45s. 6d. cash, and 46s. three months open. Holders anticipate a much higher advance.

RAILS.—Orders have been taken for delivery at the end of the year, at 6s. per ton at BARS are selling at 5s. 5d. per ton f. o. b. in Wales, for best makes. **SCOTCH IRON.**—Iron continues in large request from anticipations of advanced rates. **SPELTER** is looking better. Holders asking 15s. 18s. per ton on the spot; 240 tons were sold to arrive at 15s. 7s. 6d. per ton. The stock consists of 9678 tons, being 562 tons less than last month.

LEAD very firm, without alteration. In **COPPER**, nothing new—the scarcity continues. **TIN** is easy, 15s. 16s. Straits sold at 52s.; in Banca, no sales to report. **TIN-PLATES** in moderate demand, without change in prices.

GLASGOW, JULY 1.—Since last Thursday there has been much speculation in Scotch pig iron, and prices have been driven up considerably—the parties purchasing being weak houses, who have bought three and four months' open, at 44s. and 45s. per ton, paying 2s. 6d. per ton deposit; to-day, however, the market has been very flat, with a strong disposition to realise. No. 3 Gartsherrie having been sold at 43s. 6d. per ton, cash down, and No. 1, 44s. and 45s. 6d. per ton. This advance has caused another furnace at Lochelly to be put in blast, also the Clyde furnaces.

MINES.—There has been much animation in the mining market during the week, with a considerable amount of business in dividend mines, many of which have advanced in price. Devon Consols have increased from 335 to 345 3/4; Alfred Consols, 143 to 173 1/4; West Caradon, 127 1/2 to 145; United Mines, 100 to 150; Wheal Buller, 730 to 750; Lovell, 38 to 40; and Wicklow, 313 to 324. A steady market for Bedford United, Bryntail, East Pool, Merilyn, South Tamar, and South Tolgus, all of which maintain the late quotations. In speculative shares, Great Wheal Alfred, Glive, Kilbricken, Harriet, Cubert, Molland, and Trevelyan, continue to be dealt in to a large extent, and the demand for them shows they are in high favour. In others few, if any, transactions have taken place. In Cornwall, East Pool shares advanced to 185, and North Pool to 172 1/2.

In the Metal Market, the prices generally are well supported. Copper continues scarce, and the supply not equal to the demand.—Tin is more inquired for; 150,000 lbs. of Straits sold at 4s. 2s. Plates are in considerable request; price firm.—Lead seems likely to advance, as Spelter and Iron have done during the week. The stock of Spelter is 562 tons less than at this period last year, and the demand for Iron of every description is great; altogether the market is in a very healthy state.

In the Bullion Market,—Mexican and South American dollars, 4s. 10 1/2d. per oz. Bar silver, 5s. 0 1/2d. per oz. standard. Bar silver containing gold, all gold above 5 grs. in the pound to be paid for, 5s. 0 1/2d. per oz. standard. Bar gold, 77s. 9d. per oz. standard. Fine cake silver, 5s. 0 1/2d. per oz.

The sale of copper ore at Thursday's Tackling was 2934 tons, amounting to 16,501 1/2 lb. 6d., the average produce and standard being 63, 127 1/2 lb. The corresponding sale last month was 3980 tons, produce 63, 118 1/2 lb., showing an advance of nearly 91 per ton.

Newtownards (Isle of Man) lead ore, 100 tons, sold for 10l. 15s. 6d. Trebell Consols sold two parcels of black tin: No. 1, at 53l., and No. 2, at 46l. per ton.

The arrivals at Swansea include—50 tons of copper ore from St. Sebastian; 70 tons of copper regulus, and 70 tons of copper, from Chili; 20 tons of silver ore, 303 tons of copper, and 22 tons 2 cwt. of copper regulus, from Coquimbo.

The following is a list of dividends paid during the last half-year, comparing each with the present market price, and showing the rate of value upon each respectively:—

DEVON.		Amount.		Market Value.		Year's Value.	
Mines.	Per Share.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.
Devon Great Consols	20 0 0	20480	0	2340	0	84	0
South Tamar	0 5 0	2250	0	5	0	11	0
Bedford United	0 5 0	1000	0	6	0	12	0
Total dividend for Devon		£23,730.					

CORNWALL.		Amount.		Market Value.		Year's Value.	
Mines.	Per Share.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.
Wheal Buller	42 10 0	10880	0	1745	0	54	0
Alfred Consols	1 17 0	9472	0	188	0	53	0
Wheal Bassett	35 0 0	8960	0	472 1/2	0	62	0
West Providence	5 10 0	5632	0	50	0	43	0
Par Consols	0 16 0	3120	0	174	0	11	0
West Caradon	12 0 0	3072	0	144	0	6	0
North Pool	15 0 0	3000	0	175	0	53	0
South Frances	12 0 0	2976	0	137 1/2	0	51	0
Trevelyan	24 0 0	2880	0	156	0	34	0
Wheal Seton	13 0 0	2574	0	182	0	7	0
South Tolgus	9 0 0	2304	0	160	0	61	0
East Wheal Rose	17 10 0	2240	0	280	0	8	0
Great Polgoth	0 4 0	2200	0	48	0	11	0
Wheal Lovel	5 0 0	2150	0	70	0	4	0
Carn Breu	2 0 0	2000	0	70	0	17 1/2	0
Wheal Reeth	7 10 0	1800	0	75	0	5	0
Botallack	12 10 0	1250	0	250	0	10	0
St. Ives Consols	12 0 0	1128	0	126	0	5 1/2	0
Wheal Tremayne	1 0 0	1024	0	22	0	11	0
Wheal Friendship	8 0 0	1024	0	124	0	7 1/2	0
Condurow	4 0 0	1024	0	104	0	13	0
Spearhead Consols	1 0 0	1024	0	91	0	4 1/2	0
Wheal Trumpet	10 0 0	1000	0	130	0	6 1/2	0
St. Aubyn and Grylls	0 17 6	856	0	88	0	5	0
Great Work	7 0 0	833	0	200	0	14 1/2	0
Ballegwidden	0 9 0	730 1/2	0	10	0	11	0
Drake Walls	0 5 0	640	0	61	0	13	0
North Roskear	4 0 0	560	0	180	0	22 1/2	0
Mary Ann	1 0 0	512	0	44	0	22	0
Wheal Margaret	3 18 0	382	0	117	0	16 1/2	0
Levant	2 0 0	320	0	96	0	24	0
Total dividend for Cornwall		£75,617 1/2.					

WALES.		Amount.		Market Value.		Year's Value.	
Mines.	Per Share.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.
Merilyn	£0 13 0	3250	0	71	0	5 1/2	0
Lisburn Mines	30 0 0	3000	0	650	0	10 1/2	0
Angletia	10 per cent.	800	0	41	0	5 1/2	0
Total dividend for Wales		£7050.					

IRISH.		Amount.		Market Value.		Year's Value.	
Mines.	Per Share.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.
Wicklow Mining Company	25 per cent.	£6250	0	£31	0	12	0
Mining Company of Ireland	5 per cent.	3500	0	8	0	20	0
General Mining Co. for Ireland	5 per cent.	301 1/2	0	3	0	20	0
Total dividend for Ireland		£10,051 1/2.					
Fenton Pot. (iron & coal), Staffordsh.	10 per cent.	£1800	0	9	0	15	0

FOREIGN.		Amount.		Market Value.		Year's Value.	
Mines.	Per Share.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.
Cobre	£2 0 0	£24000	0	£40	0	10	0
St. John del Rey	2 0 0	22000	0	29	0	7 1/2	0
General Mining Company	0 5 0	5000	0	10	0	20	0
Total foreign dividend		£21,000.					

DIVIDENDS DECLARED FOR JUNE.		Per Share.		Amount.	
Mine.	Per Share.	£	s.	£	s.
Wheal Bassett	£10 0 0	22600	0 0		
South Tamar	0 5 0	2250	0 0		
Merilyn	0 5 0	1250	0 0		
West Caradon	4 0 0	1024	0 0		
North Pool	5 0 0	1000	0 0		
Wheal Seton	3 0 0	792	0 0		
South Tolgus	3 0 0	768	0 0		
St. Ives Consols	7 0 0	658	0 0		
Condurow	2 0 0	512	0 0		
Mary Ann	1 0 0	512	0 0		
Trumpet Consols	5 0 0	500	0 0		
Wheal Spearhead	0 10 0	512	0 0		
Mining Company of Ireland, 5 per cent.		3500	0 0		
General Mining Company for Ireland 5 per cent.		301 1/2	0 0		
Total.		£16,139 17 0			

At North Pool meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for March and April showed—Balance from last account, 339l. 1s. 6d.; ores sold (less dues), 3549l. 0s. 6d. = 3888l. 2s. To costs and merchants' bills, 2171l. 12s. 2d.; dividend of 5l. per share (1000l.); leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 716l. 9s. 10d. A dividend of 5l. per share was declared.

At West Caradon bi-monthly meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Received for copper ore and carriage, 5448l.; materials, 55l. 11s. 9d. = 5503l. 11s. 9d.—Tribute cost, 1293l. 7s. 2d.; tatwork, 862l. 14s. 5d.; lord's dues, 338l. 10s. 2d.; agency, 86l. 2s. 10d.; engineers, smiths, and carpenters, 173l. 18s. 9d.; surface work, tramming, &c., 358l. 1s. 1d.; charges on ore, 574l. 7s. 5d.; rates and club, 75l. 6s. 2d.; land damage, &c., 97l. 3s. 2d.; by call on East Agar shares, 59l. 10s.; merchants' bills, 844l. 2s. 10d.; leaving profit, 740l. 7s. 9d.; add balance from last account 1953l. 5s., makes 2693l. 12s. 9d. balance to next account. A dividend of 4l. per share was declared. The last sale of ore amounted to 3500l. The report was highly favourable, showing that a greater number of ends were productive, and the prospects considerably improved.

The quarterly statement of Wheal Spearhead Consols accounts showed—Balance in hand, 575l. 4s. 4d.; tin ore sold, 1779l. 10s. 3d. = 2354l. 14s. 7d.—By labour cost (including carriage) for three months ending March, 1003l. 0s. 7d.; coals, 1144l. 7s. 6d.; materials, &c., 238l. 17s. 8d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 998l. 8s. 10d., from which a dividend of 10s. per share (512l.) was declared, carrying 486l. 8s. 10d. to next account, with a three months' stock of coal, a new boiler paid for, and upwards of 300l. worth of tin in course of sale.

At the Mining Company of Ireland half-yearly meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed a profit of £111l. 16s. 3d., exclusive of 2110l. 9s. 9d. expended in prospective outlay at the company's mines and collieries. The prospects, generally, were considered to be improved, especially at Knockmahon Mines, where a valuable lode had recently been cut. A dividend of 5 per cent. per annum was declared.

At Bedford United Mines meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 1070l. 3s. 8d.; received for copper ore and carriage, 1698l. 16s. 6d. = 2769l. 0s. 2d.—Mine cost for March, 508l. 3s. 9d.; April, 561l. 9s. 2d.; dues paid, 306l. 8s. 3d.; May dividend, 500l.; leaves balance to next account, 892l. 19s.; add ore bills due 20th inst., 1002l. 1s. 9d.; estimate of ore for sale 17th inst., 880l., makes 2775l. 0s. 9d. assets. The liabilities are: May and June cost, 1100l.; office expenses, 35l.; leaving balance, 1640l. For the last two months the lode in the 115 has yielded 5 tons of ore per fathom, and is still worth 3 tons; the stopes in the back, 5 tons; west of the slide, 2 1/2 tons; and west of Andrew's winze, 1 1/2 ton of copper ore per fm. The 103, for the last 3 fms., has yielded 7 tons per fm. The pitches in the back are working at 3s. 6d. and 5s. tribute. The level is 40 fms. in advance of the 115, a good lode in the bottom for the whole distance. The returns and profits will for some time be maintained.

At Fawcay Consols meeting, on the 17th of June, the accounts for four months ending April showed—Balance from last account, 4307l. 16s. 6d.; ores sold, 10,139l. 2s. 7d.; sale of materials, 80l. 19s. 11d.; sundries, 55l. 1s. 10d. = 14,583l. 0s. 10d.—Costs and merchants' bills, 10,471l. 11s. 2d.; leaving balance in hand, 4111l. 9s

At West Wheel Treasury meeting, on the 21st of June, the accounts showed—Amount realised by sale of copper ore for three months ending June, 4867. 5s. 5d.; tin, 79. 1s. 2d.—4946. 6s. 7d.—Costs from Feb. 4811. 2s. 6d.; leaving balance to next account, 1357. 4s. 1d. The prospects generally are improving, and samplings likely to continue.

East Wheel Agar made a call of 1s. per share (1287.). Craddock Moor made a call of 10s. per share.

Tokenbury Consols made a call of 5s. per share (2507.).

At Polberro Mine, the tin ground at Detastet's and Wheel Park is turning out well, and the levels generally show a considerable improvement. The sales for May and June already amount to 27257. 16s. 10d.

At Goginan Mine, the lode in the adit east is 9 ft. wide, spotted with ore throughout. In Taylor's shaft, under the 130, it is about 8 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of silver-lead ore per fm. At the western shaft the lode is worth 1 ton per fm.; in the 30 west, 12 cwt. About 140 tons of ore will be sampled on Monday next.

At South Tolgus, the 54 west is a promising lode for 2 ft. wide; Youren's west is yielding 2 tons of copper ore per fathom of excellent quality; the 42 west, 3 ton; the 32 west, 1 ton: all of which are opening good tribute ground, and the prospects highly favourable.

At Alfred Consols, owing to a vast improvement in the new winze sinking under the 10, south of Wyld's shaft, and east of the flookan, shares advanced, on Wednesday last, from 14½ to 18½; hitherto they had not met with ore east of the flookan, and having it now in the winze, yielding 3 tons per fm., worth from 6d. to 7d. per ton, is, certainly, a very pleasing feature in the future prospects. A new shaft from surface will immediately be set to sink.

At Nancecuke Mine, the lead lode in the adit south is yielding ½ ton of ore per fm., and the other parts of the mine looking favourable.

At Kilbricken Mine, the lode in the 20 fathom level is producing 12 cwt. of rich lead ore per fm.; a stoep in the back 20 cwt. of rich ore per fathom; another stoep in the back of the same level is worth 2 tons of good ore per fm. They expect to get the 16 fathom level clear by the end of next week. They have 25 tons of lead ore dressed fit for market, and against a vessel is ready they expect to have 30 tons.

At Wheel Harriett, the lode in the sump winze below the 40, on the south lode, is 4 ft. wide, producing 5 tons of ore per fm.; the rise in the back 4 tons. The branch in the 30 cross cut is still producing good copper ore.

At Great Polgoth Mine, the 96 fm. level, on St. Martin's lode, north of the elvan, is large, worth 7 cwt. of tin per 100 sacks; the rise in the western end is worth 8 cwt. of tin per 100 sacks. The lode east of Taylor's is heaved by the elvan course. The 84 is driving east, so as to communicate with the 96 as early as possible. They are driving from the bottom of Clarke's shaft south in the 90 fm. level, to cut St. Martin's lode, in very favourable ground. The pitches in the 76, 84, and 96 fm. levels are producing tin, worth 9 cwt. of tin per 100 sacks. In the 10, at Coade's, they have holed to an old level; there appears to be a considerable extent of the lode unworked, and they set one new pitch in this ground. The settings on Saturday last were highly favourable, and the mine is opening well. Since last report, they have sold tin to the amount of 11287.

At Appledore Mine, the cross cut east is extended from shaft about 12 fms.—ground rather hard; they calculate cutting the lode very soon, if it continues its underlay regular, as seen in the level above; the lode south is composed of quartz, flookan, muncie, and spots of lead.

At West Wheel Alfred, the masons are building the 80-inch cylinder engine-house with all possible speed. The shaft is being sunk in a very good-looking killas. The ground cutting for fixing a plunger in the 30 fm. level is expected to be completed in a fortnight.

At Rix Hill, the prospects of the mine continue to brighten in the tutwork department, and the tributaries are breaking ore at very moderate tributes, and raise good samplings of tin, by which it is rendered profitably productive, and bids fair to be added to the list of dividend-paying mines. Five pitches are at work by 14 men, at an average tribute of 6s. in 17. The next sampling will be about 11 tons of tin.

At South Wheel Russell, they have been prevented from sinking on the lodes, from the great quantity of rain, which would have led to great expense in hauling water by manual labour. They have been dropping the lift of pumps in Ruudle's shaft, and, therefore, done but little in sinking the shaft. In the adit level north they have not met with any lode. The wheel will be put to work in the early part of next week.

At Bryntal Mine, the engine shaft is sinking under the adit level on the north part of the lode; the principal object is on the south; this will be intersected by a cross cut at a 12 fathom level. In the adit level east, on the north part of the lode, and the stoep in the back of ditto, the lode is 2½ feet wide, yielding good lumps of lead, and producing ore throughout. In the winze under the 7 fm. level the lode is large, producing good stones of lead. Boundary shaft, sinking from surface, is 7 fathoms deep; the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing excellent lumps of ore, in a very congenial stratum. The stoep east of Bishop's rise are yielding from 10 to 15 cwt. of lead per fm. The stoep in the 15 are producing from 5 to 8 cwt. of lead per fm.

At Great Bryn Mine, the engine shaft is completed to adit level, and the erection of the engine-house is progressing as fast as possible. The vessel sailed yesterday for Lar, with the steam-engine on board, which will, on arrival, be erected with all possible speed. The lode cut in the adit south is 6 feet wide, containing a small portion of good quality copper ore, likely to prove valuable at a deeper level. Kernen's lode is turning out some quality ore, and likely to be very productive. A shareholder, in the country, having sent his mining captain to inspect the concern, we extract from his report, which has just reached us, as follows:—"The water-power, in conjunction with the steam-engine about to be erected, will be equivalent to a 40-inch cylinder engine, the whole of which will be required for stamping the tinstuff as soon as you reach and explore the levels 10 fms. deeper; the great quantities of ore raised ahead is a sufficient indication of this, and you may be assured it is a fact." Everything progresses as favourably as could be expected, and no doubt seems entertained but that it will amply repay the spirited proprietors for their outlay.

At Wheel Hamlyn, they have suspended the deep adit and put the men to drive south east at the quarry level, at 10s. per fathom, on the course of the lode, to cross cut Philip's lode, when they will sink on its course and hole for ventilation.

At Wheel Fortune (South Tawton), they have driven over a good bunch of grey and yellow copper ore for 9 fathoms long in the adit level, dipping east; the shaft is holed to the adit upon a lode 8 ft. wide, composed of fine gossan, with black oxide and grey copper ore. In cutting down the shaft, they intersected another lode, 2 ft. wide, yielding good stones of grey and yellow copper ore, going down nearly perpendicular, which will intersect the north one in about 8 fms., where they expect the junction will prove of considerable value, and lead to a productive mine at an earlier day than anticipated. A pair of men are sinking a winze on No. 2 lode, which is 8 ft. wide—gossan and copper ore of a rich quality. They have already broken 80 tons of arsenical pyrites, which is at surface; and from analysis made by Professor White and Messrs. Johnson and Co., yields 40 per cent. of arsenic, which is considered a most valuable discovery.

At Wheel Russell, the engine shaft is sinking below the 60 fm. level, where the lode is worth about 1½ ton of ore per fm.; now down about 5 fms. below. They expect to communicate with the 48 fm. level in a few days, and hole to the 37 fm. level in the course of this month.

At Wheel Surprise, they have set the engine shaft to sink 12 fms. under the adit, by nine men, for 1007—an unlimited contract, to get the work on as calculated. The necessary castings for attaching the rods, &c., to the wheel are all ordered, and the whole of the work going on satisfactorily.

At East Wheel Russell, they have sunk and made good Hitchens's shaft from the 45 fathom level 9 fms. 3 ft.; the appearance of the lode is just the same as last reported, composed of close hard gossan, quartz, capel, and muncie, with dark blue heads and greens—a magnificent lode. We have driven the end east on the course of the lode 8 fms. 3 ft. towards the cross course in the 45 fm. level in a splendid gossan; also driven the cross cut north, in the same level, 8 fms. from the main lode, and cut a fine lode 3 ft. wide, composed of gossan and quartz, which is believed to be the middle lode, between the main and the north lodes in the tunnel, which they are driving to cut; there is a beautiful white killas to the north of said lode, very congenial for copper. The tunnel lode is looking the same as last reported, producing large lumps of muncie, and good stones of ore occasionally.

At Boringdon Park, they have sunk Murchison's shaft about 4 ft. since last report, and have fixed a plunger lift from the 15 fm. level to surface. They have communicated Hitchens's shaft to the 15 fm. level west, and set some stoeps in the back of the level yesterday. The 15 fm. level, going east, has been driven about 4 fms.; the lode in the present end is looking very promising. The tributaries in the adit level, and on the caunter lode, are raising some good work.

At East Boringdon, they have sunk Annies shaft about 1 fathom, and have changed the pitwork and done away with 20 fms. of lifts, which is a very great ease to the engine. The water is now going back through the adit level. In the adit level east they have cross cut the north part of the lode, which is about 4 feet wide, composed of spar, flookan, and muncie. The different parts of tributaries are raising some good work.

At Devon Burra, the ore from the Gatepost lode is nearly ready for the grinder; and it is hoped that the sampling may take place this month. The drawing machine is also complete, and the surface water for the wheel abundant. The middle lode in the Brake still maintains its size, from 20 to 24 in. big, containing beautiful spar, muncie, and yellow copper ore, of the finest quality—saving work. A bunch of ore is daily expected in the north lode, which has greatly improved, as it has been driven on towards the ore ground in the adit.

At Henock Mine, they put the steam-engine to work on the 24th of June, and have forked the water to the 80 fm. level, and are preparing to connect the bottom lift to fork to the bottom, when the shaftmen will immediately put in bearer and cistern, and fix the drawing lift; then proceed with sinking the engine shaft under the 40 fm. level. All the men will then go to their respective places; and dressing operations will immediately commence, which have been left rather behind, on account of being so busily engaged in getting the steam-engine to work. It is working remarkably well; in fact, every thing is progressing as well as could be expected.

At Tincroft Mine, Highburrow tin lode in the engine shaft, sinking below the 152, is worth 287. per fm. Stoeps in the back of the 142 east, 157. per fm.; stoeps in the back of 132 east, 167. per fm. Chapple's lode in the 142 west, 67. for tin; the 120, west of Downright shaft, 127. per fm.; the 110 west, 157. per fm. for tin and copper; winze below the 100 west, worth 107. per fm. The 90, west at Dunkin's, is worth 87. per fathom. In the 84 fm. west the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ores; the pitches in this part of the mine are looking favourable. At North Tincroft, the engine shaft is sunk 5 fms. below the 120 fm.; the lode is worth 407. per fm. for copper; the 120 east, 757. per fm.; the west end, worth 107. per fm. In the 110 west, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 127. per fm. The 100, east of Willoughby's, is worth 97. per fm. for tin and copper; in the 100, west of the engine shaft, the lode is worth 127. per fathom for copper; the winze sinking below is worth 157. per fathom for copper.

At Bat Holes Mines, the Wood lode in the 48 north is 1 foot 6 inches wide, good saving work. The winze sinking below the 40 is worth 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom; they expect to hole this winze to the 48 in the course of a week, when it will afford a better facility for stopping the ground both north and south, and also ventilate the old workings. On Saturday last, they set pitches to upwards of 50 tributaries, by which they expect to have a moderate sampling for July. At Lower Bat Holes, the foundation for the engine-house is taken out, and the masons will commence it at once.

At Porkellis United Mines, they are driving east and west on Tymorgie lode in the 24; the lode averages worth 4s. per bushel. The winze in the bottom of the 12 fm. level is sunk 4 fms.; the lode in the bottom is increasing in size and improving in quality. The north lode is improving; the present end is worth 10s. per bushel; the lode in the back of the rise, and bottom of the winze, is about 18 inches wide, and will set at 5s. tribute. Grown lode east is worth 6s. per bushel; the lode in the back is 2½ ft. wide, worth 7s. to 8s. per bushel. In the north cross cut in the 24 they have cut a lode 15 in. wide, good for tin. They expect to sell 20 tons of tin next month.

During the week, shares have changed hands in Devon Great Consols, Alfred Consols, Bedford, East Pool, Merilyn, United Mines, West Providence, Garreg, Great Wheel Alfred, Clive, Cubert, Great Bryn, Wheel Fortune (Stickelpath), Great Wheel Badden, Molland, Crebore, Sidney Godolphin, Trevelyan, Creetown, Melin Llyn, West Alfred, Bryntal, Okel Tor, Esraig Lee, Coed Mawr Pool, Appledore, Cwmlyle Rock, West Camborne, Castle Dinas, Duke of Cornwall, East Trescoll, East Russell, Bell and Lanarth, Carvannal, North Pool, Brewer, Comford, Victoria, Leeds Town, Mining Company of Ireland, Wicklow, &c.

In Foreign Mines, transactions have taken place in Cobre, Copiapo, Santiago, and United Mexican.

At the annual general meeting of the General Mining Association, on June 29, the report of the directors was unanimously adopted, the retiring directors and auditor re-elected, and a dividend declared payable on the 21st of July next. The sales of coal from the mines in Nova Scotia were not so large as usual during the last year, but the current shipping season had opened very favourably up to the date of the last advices. A dividend for the half-year of 5s. per share was declared.

The Linares Mining Company has received advices from Mr. Henry Thomas to the 19th June. Ore weighed in, 61½ tons. Pig-lead smelted, 37 tons. The pitches are yielding fairly. In the 45, east of La Esperanza, the lode is yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom.

Business in the gold mining shares this week has been moderate, and the variation in prices trifling—quotations being in most cases fairly supported. Generally, it may be observed that operations in this market, so far as speculation is concerned, are temporarily in abeyance, and are likely to remain so, until some signal success is met with by some one of the companies already in operation. When this takes place, the improvement will, of course, be general. Liberty shares during the week have attained the high premium of 2½; but are now not so good. The arrivals of gold from our Antipodean possessions continue numerous and regular; and the aggregate amount received is very considerable. Yesterday, the extraordinary nugget of pure gold, weighing 28 lbs., valued at 20000, arrived, besides various others of 1 lb. and 1½ lb. each. The remittances received from the colony during the past week approach 500,0000, while the amount within the last three weeks exceeds 1,250,0000, in value. The quotations are—Aguia Fria, ½ to 1½ prem.; Anglo-Californian, ½ to 1½ prem.; Australasian, ½ to 1½ prem.; Australian Freehold, ½ to 1½ dis.; Ave Maria, ½ to 1½ dis.; British Australian Gold, ½ to 1½ dis.; Carsons Creek, ½ to 1½ prem.; Golden Mountain, ½ to 1½ dis.; Lake Bathurst, ½ to 1½ dis.; Liberty, 1½ to 2 prem.; London and Californian Gold Crushing Company, ½ to 1½ dis.; Nouveau Monde, ½ to 1½ prem.; Port Philip, ½ to 1½ prem.; Quartz Rock, ½ to 1½ dis.; West Mariposa, ½ to 1½ dis.; Australian Consols, ½ dis. to par; Melbourne, par to ½ prem.; Royal Australian Mining and Refining, ½ dis. to ½ prem.; Yuba, ½ to 5-16 prem.; Britannia, ½ dis. to par. Baden Baden, ½ dis. to ½ prem.; Glenaulin, ½ to ½ prem. New South Wales Mining Company were done at ½ prem. for the settling; and English and Australian Copper ruled at ½ to ½ dis.

Crystal Palace shares were at 1-16 dis. to par. Tuesday next, the 6th of July, has been fixed as settling day in the Stock Exchange for shares in the Yuba River Company.

National Patent Steam Fuel Company were at ½ to ½ prem.

The New Granada Company have dispatched Senor Gonzalez, and Mr. Whiteford, two competent engineers, to examine and report upon the gold and platinum mines for which the directors are in treaty. Enquiry is also to be made as to the advantages which might result to the company from operations in the purchase and sale of gold.

In pursuance of the Deed of Settlement, a meeting of shareholders of the Golden Mountain of Mariposa Mining Company was appointed to be held at No. 6, Basinghall-street (Gordon Thompson, Esq., in the chair), but in consequence of the paucity of attendance, there not being shareholders sufficient to constitute a legal meeting, it was adjourned sine die.

The English and Australian Copper Company has received advices from Adelaide to the 23d February. The smelting-works of the company at Kooronga continued at work, and were fully supplied with ore. The company had at Port Wakefield about 5000 tons of ore for shipment to England, and at the works, and on the road to the port, about 5300 tons more. The stock of coal at the works was about 3000 tons, and the manager fully expected to cart up in the ensuing six weeks about 3000 tons more, which would suffice to keep the works in operation during the winter months. A considerable number of the miners had left the Burra Burra Mine, but a large number remained. The stock of ore at the mine on the 14th Feb. was about 5000 tons.

Accounts have been received from Port Philip to the 31st of March, on which day the *Admiral* was to have sailed, but she was detained until the 3d of April, from the captain having to send on shore to get gold to pay his men before they would weigh anchor. The rate of wages thus required to be paid in advance was 457. for the run. There were about 50 sail in port deserted by their crews. The number of persons arriving at Port Philip was about 1000 a week. The quantity of gold brought from Port Philip was 30,840 ounces, valued at nearly 120,0000. A piece of pure gold, weighing 28 lbs., recently brought into Melbourne, had been shipped for England. The average production at Mount Alexander was upwards of 12,000 ounces per week (or at the rate of about 2,500,0000 a year), and about the same quantity at Sydney. The accounts of the current scale of wages, however, are less unsatisfactory than might have been anticipated. Building, which had ceased at Melbourne, was recommencing, workmen being obtainable at from 10s. to 15s. per day. Shepherds also were being engaged at from 35s. to 40s. per annum, with rations, and many of those who had deserted were returning.

Business in Bank shares has been to a fair average extent, but the inquiries are very numerous, though holders are by no means desirous of selling. The upward movement in prices is decided. Australasia Bank shares have again risen 2d. during the week; Provincial of Ireland, 1½; Union of Australia, 15s.; and British North American, Colonial, Oriental, and Commercial of London, have all been dealt in at advanced prices.

Dock stocks are very firm, and London stock has risen 2d. The dividend declared at the meeting of the London Dock Company yesterday, was at the rate of 2d. per cent. for the half-year, being the usual amount.

Steamboat shares have been quiet. Peninsular and Oriental have shown a little reaction, but Royal Mail Steam and General Steam Navigation are firm.

The market for Insurance shares is extremely well supported, though without any advance in prices; Eagle shares are looking up. Miscellaneous shares are quoted—Assam Tea Company, 104 ex. div.; Auction Mart, 26; Australian Agricultural, 164; Australian Trust, 21½; British American Land, 25 ex. div.; Canada Company, 50; Hudson's Bay Stock, 206; Hungerford, 47; London Institution, 5; Price's Patent Candle Company, 23½; South Australian, 23 ½.

GOLD IN ENGLAND.—The works at the Britannia Mine, which are to determine this great and interesting question of "Gold in England," are proceeding with every rapidity possible; and, considering that a month has scarcely elapsed since they commenced, it is surprising that so much has been accomplished. The water is forked, and they are clearing the different levels of the debris and rubbish which had accumulated in them. At the entrance of the western portion of the 10 fathom level there has been a slight run, but the ground will be made good in a short time, by which period it is expected that the mine, altogether, will be fully at work, both above and below. It is in the western portion of the 10 fm. level that the gossan vein, or deposit, exists; and we understand that the various scientific gentlemen, who are now at North Molton watching progress, are more sanguine as to the issue, both for gold and copper, than they were before there was any possibility of examining internally the different properties of the mine. Indeed, they write that there are the best for the production of the precious metal, but for copper and lead. The indications in the locality generally, as well as at the Britannia itself, not only ant heavy rains have militated against energetic proceedings, but not an hour has been lost in any department, either as to surface or underground operations. In the eastern part of the 10 fm. level there is a large quartz lode of extraordinary promise. Captain Moorsom, with a staff of surveyors, is on the property. His mineral map and detailed report will be very interesting. We hear that he has already discovered six parallel lodes to the Britannia lode, with every indication similar; they are to the north of the present workings, which is the part he is now surveying.

The ARUNDELL MINES, near Ashburton, are now fairly introduced to public notice. In the Journal of the 5th of June, we published a report from Dr. Watson, giving a very favourable opinion of the property; and the prospectus (in another column) contains particulars which those inclined to embark in mining adventure should peruse.

The West Beam and Owlcombe Tin Mines, Ashburton, are about being resumed. With efficient machinery, there is little doubt these mines might be profitably worked.

LEAD ORES

TICKETINGS FOR ABOUT 100 TONS NEWTONARDS LEAD ORE.
Douglas, Isle of Man, 29th June.

Newton, Keates, and Co. (purchasers)	£10 15 6
Sims, Williams, Nevill, and Co.	10 13 0
J. P. Eytton	10 11 6
Locke, Blackett, and Co.	10 0 0
Tamar Smelting Company	10 1 0

Ticketings at Bagillt, on the 1st July.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per Ton.	Purchasers.
Dylife	37	£11 6 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	10	9 15 6	ditto
Newtons	30	11 6 6	ditto
Black Craig	52	10 8 6	ditto
Callington	31	16 8 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.

BLACK TIN

Sold at the Mine during May and June.

Mine.	Tons.	c. q. lbs.	Price per Ton.	Amount.
Polberro	21	1 0 13	£52 2 6	£1097 10 7
ditto	26	16 1 2	52 2 6	1357 13 0
ditto	3	11 3 10	54 0 0	193 19 4
ditto	43	2 6	43 2 6	36 13 11
Amount of money				£2725 16s. 10d.
Trebell Consols	0 18 1	9	£53 0 0	£48 11 6
ditto	0 4 0	23	46 0 0	9 3 8
Georgia Consols—April 2	Tons 9	5 2 14		£461 16 6
ditto	30	7 1 1		345 13 0
ditto June 4	9 13 1	25		472 13 0
Porkellis United—March 5	Tons 11	4 3 23		£317 5 6
ditto	10	10 2 20		470 0 6
ditto April 2	30	9 16 0		470 8 9
ditto June 4	16	13 2 21		826 2 0

COPPER ORES.

Sampled June 24, and Sold at Tyack's Hotel, Camborne, July 1.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Tincroft	120	£2 18 6	Consolidated Mines	74	£26 2 0
ditto	92	4 12 0	ditto	68	6 6 6
ditto	83	2 16 0	ditto	30	7 8 0
ditto	78	5 6 6	North Pool	73	5 7 6
ditto	77	3 8 6	ditto	70	2 16 6
ditto	73	6 7 6	ditto	63	5 8 0
ditto	60	5 18 0	ditto	62	4 15 6
ditto	55	6 6 0	ditto	30	4 16 6
ditto	50	3 3 6	Wheal Seton	63	5 5 0
ditto	42	2 11 0	ditto	52	2 19 0
North Roskear	108	6 1 6	ditto	40	7 5 6
ditto	73	10 6 6	ditto	39	2 14 0
ditto	68	6 14 0	Pendarves	55	5 12 6
ditto	62	7 7 6	ditto	27	2 9 0
ditto	59	2 6 6	Fowey Consols	78	8 0 6
ditto	24	7 0 6	ditto	72	7 13 0
ditto	16	5 15 0	ditto	51	2 1 0
Wheal Bassett	81	4 6 6	South Wh. Frances	85	8 4 6
ditto	77	6 12 6	ditto	54	7 9 6
ditto	71	4 8 0	ditto	52	7 7 0
ditto	61	0 6 6	Prideaux Wood	69	4 4 0
ditto	57	22 18 0	Crane & Bewlows	44	7 0 6
ditto	20	2 13 6	East Seton	42	4 19 6
Consolidated Mines	82	5 15 6	Wheal Maid	42	4 19 6
ditto	80	5 8 6			

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Tincroft	730	£3 184 6 6	Fowey Consols	200	£1279 5 0
North Roskear	401	2689 10 6	S. Wh. Frances	191	1486 5 6
Wheal Bassett	347	2502 3 6	Prideaux Wood	60	252 0 0
Consolidated	334	2011 1 0	Crane & Bewlows	44	308 0 0
North Pool	298	1361 13 6	East Seton	42	208 10 0
Pendarves	287	1317 17 0	Wheal Maid	42	208 10 0

Average Standard	£127 18 0	Average Produce	£1279 5 0
Quantity of Ore	2934 tons	Quantity of Fine Copper	192 tons 0 cwt.
Amount of Money	£16,501 1 6		
LAST SALE.—Average Standard	£123 6 0	Average Produce	£1279 5 0
Standard of corresponding sale last month, 1187. 18s.—Produce, 6d.			

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Mines Royal	Tons.	Amount.
Freeman and Sons	257	£1436 10 6
Freeman and Co.	301	1119 9 0
Grenfell and Sons	305	1601 17 11
Crown Copper Company	80	508 2 8
Sims, Williams, and Co.	157	1136 2 6
Williams, Foster, and Co.	610	3452 10 2
English and Australian Co.	282	1459 6 0
Mason and Elkington	244	1480 17 0
Copper Miners' Company	218	1266 11 6
Total tons	2934	£16,501 1 6

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels.—Wheal Buller 707—Carn Brea Mines 581—Alfred Consols 304—North Wheel Bassett 267—Levant 263—Par Consols 245—Wheal Tremayne 137—Batalack 130—West Alfred Consols 118—Wheal Speedwell 104—West Fowey Consols 85—Wheal Agar 46—Trannack and Bosence 39—Carvannal 20.—Total, 3047 tons.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. A. H. B. (Drillington).—There have been during the past 16 years numerous patents for brick and tile machines, which have all had their peculiarities, and been variously supported—Ainslie's, Hart's, Legros's, Longbottom's, and others, have at various times been described in our columns. It would, of course, require practical comparative illustration to say which was best, but we should think an advertisement would lead our correspondent most directly to the knowledge required. Ainslie's is undoubtedly a most efficient, simple, and economic machine; and in connection with his patent duplicate kiln, in which the bricks are first thoroughly dried, and then vitrified, scarcely a brick in a thousand is damaged. It is, we believe, at work at Apperton, Middleton, and licenses for its use are granted.

FRANK TAYLOR AND MARY TAYLOR.—In reply to the communication of B. T. (Cambridge), which is too personal to allow of insertion, we can only repeat our oft-made observation, that under the Cost-book System no shares can be forfeited on the non-payment of calls; the only course being through the Stannary Court, or by merchants proceeding against any adventurer, no matter what the number of shares he may hold. As regards calls, we presume those are made at the ordinary two-monthly meeting of the adventurers, of which our correspondent will, doubtless, receive due notice.

C. D. R. V. having bona fide sold his shares, and allowed the liabilities out of the purchase money, is not entitled to anything beyond. It is only on relinquishing shares that he would be entitled to receive his share of engines, materials, and effects.

A Cornish Engineer (Redruth).—We have for several years past, at various intervals, so fully described Mr. Craddock's improvements in the steam-engine, with his peculiar valves and modes of condensing, that we do not think it can be necessary to further elucidate it in the manner proposed by our correspondent, which, if we could devote space, would involve considerable expense for the necessary elaborate diagrams. It may be stated generally, that, by the peculiar arrangements, the very maximum power of the steam is obtained with a minimum consumption of fuel. There is a high and low pressure cylinder, so connected that the pistons move in opposite directions, so that the engine works without a fly-wheel, by the cranks being set at such an angle that the one attached to the large or low-pressure piston has passed sufficiently over the dead point before the one attached to the small or high-pressure piston has attained the dead point, by which means the motion is continued. A full description, with diagrams of the valves by which this is effected, will be found in the *Mining Journal* of 11th March, 1848. Mr. Craddock's boiler is most efficient and economical; it consists of a series of vertical tubes, so arranged that they obtain the greatest possible amount of calorific from the products of combustion, and the most inferior fuel may be successfully employed. This condenser also consists of a series of vertical tubes, made to revolve on an axis in such manner that condensation is effected in air, in situations where it is difficult to obtain water. These remarks may give only a very general idea of the principles, but Mr. Craddock has various modifications of engines, according to the purposes for which they may be required.

The *MINING JOURNAL* is published at about Eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, at the office, 26, Fleet-street, and can be obtained, before Twelve, of all news agents, at the Royal Exchange, and other parts of London.

R. P. L.—The omission is rectified; and we shall be glad to be kept informed of all necessary alterations.

Mercator's second letter on the Belgio-American Company must again stand over.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JULY 3, 1852.

* * * We must impress upon our correspondents, the necessity of invariably furnishing us with their names and addresses—not that their communications should, consequently, be noticed, but as an earnest to us of their good faith.

We this day present our readers with our quarterly statement of the weekly sales of copper ore in Cornwall, and showing the averages for the preceding quarters, as well as yearly, ending in June:

1852.	Av. Stand.	Produce.	Price.	Ore.	Fine Copper.	Amount.
April ..	£114 6	0 1/2	£4 19 6	4142	290 0	£20,625 3 6
8 ..	110 14	0 7 1/2	5 16 6	3781	294 11	22,214 13 0
22 ..	108 3	0 7 1/2	5 16 0	3708	296 16	21,773 9 6
29 ..	116 4	0 6 1/2	4 13 0	3526	160 18	11,748 9 0
May 6 ..	114 2	0 6 1/2	5 1 6	3818	261 6	19,322 14 0
13 ..	112 11	0 7 1/2	5 14 0	3269	245 3	18,625 18 0
20 ..	109 14	0 8 1/2	6 6 0	3176	260 5	19,823 1 6
27 ..	117 8	0 6 1/2	5 4 0	2999	204 4	19,734 4 6
June 3 ..	118 18	0 6 1/2	5 2 0	3090	262 10	20,268 9 6
10 ..	117 10	0 8	6 13 0	3222	256 10	21,970 10 0
17 ..	114 8	0 8 1/2	6 11 0	3753	304 17	24,553 2 0
24 ..	123 6	0 8 1/2	5 11 6	2437	165 18	13,705 3 0
Total for the quarter ..				29,871	2992 18	£229,564 16 6
For the quarter ending March, 1852 ..				38,113	2988 16	309,375 10 0
ditto Dec. 1851 ..				37,361	2991 13	196,951 2 6
ditto Sept. 1851 ..				36,457	2993 12	192,066 10 6
Total for the year ending June 30, 1852 ..				182,802	11,706 19	£228,057 19 6
ditto June 30, 1851 ..				164,299	12,199 16 1/2	208,244 1 6
Showing a decrease of 1497 tons ore, and 492 tons 17 1/2 cwt. fine copper.						
Increase in money, £19,813 18s.						

In calling our readers' attention to the foregoing, we would refer them to our remarks at the expiration of the preceding quarter, published in the *Journal* of the 3d April, which are more than borne out by the subsequent facts. Since that period tough cake copper has advanced from 88 1/2 to 98 1/2 per ton; sheet and bolts from 10d. to 11d. per lb.; the standard from 114 1/2 to 123 1/2. On the average produce of 6 1/2—say, 12s. per ton, equal to 12 per cent., as will be seen by reference above to the sales on the 1st April and 24th of June respectively. While the supply from Cornwall and Devon continues to show less than 3100 tons of metal per quarter, and the Welsh sales at Swansea decrease as they have done for some time, the standard must prove beneficial to every mine worthy of being longer prosecuted.

The Swansea sale of copper ore, it will be seen, has retrograded to a vast amount, for the year ending with—

	Ore.	Fine Copper.	Amount.
June, 1849 ..	49,135	9010 15	£604,245 10 0
1851 ..	40,422	6913 3	522,590 0 6
1852 ..	34,398	—	454,072 8 0
In 1839 the yearly sale of copper ore ending June was—			
	Ore.	Fine Copper.	Amount.
Cornwall ..	159,551	12,450 18 1/2	£232,297 12 6
Wales ..	49,474	7,296 5 1/2	597,995 11 0
Total ..	209,025	19,747 3	£1,530,293 3 6
Ending June, 1851 ..	191,721	19,113 0	1,350,834 2 0
1852 ..	187,200	—	1,282,130 7 6

And it should be taken into account that the tonnage shows a far greater falling off, in proportion, than the total amount in money; which, as before observed, is materially increased by the great advance in the standard. The supply of metal is the one thing needed; and whether it comes to the smelting-house from Burra Burra, the Irish and Welsh Mines to Swansea, or to the Cornish ticketings from Cornwall and Devon, the smelter cares not; he wants the quantity of ore to produce a certain tonnage of metal equal to supply the demand. By the foregoing statement, he is not able, at this moment, to do so; in fact, the sales at public ticketing are not equal to the requirements; and the smelters neither have stock on hand, nor apparently know where their future supplies are to be derived from.

There are parties who, by theoretical figuring, attempt to show that the smelters at the present time could afford to give 6d. in the standard beyond what they do. We are inclined to think, that as there are now ten, instead of six, parties competing for the ores at the ticketings, that the miner will derive more solid advantage by letting well alone, and should be content to see the present remunerative price stand fixed where it is, rather than look for any greater benefit, which would only be temporary. Already we have the manufacturers at Birmingham and elsewhere crying out against the late advance, which precludes them from supplying the orders which they have on hand at any profit to themselves, and causes them to decline those which are daily offered.

Should the smelters be obliged to give a higher standard, the manufacturers will further grumble; but, at present, the facts that we here present to their notice should convince them that the smelters and copper merchants are more than borne out in looking for the price they are willing to do business at, from the circumstance of a short supply of ore and a want of stock. We have only further to refer them and our readers generally to the Board of Trade returns,

made up for four months, to the 5th May, showing a vast decrease in the imports and exports of copper, in ore, regulus, and partly wrought, which speaks for itself.

By the returns above alluded to, it will be found that the imports of copper and copper ore for four months, ending 5th May, were—

	1852	1851	1850
1852 ..	18,427 cwt. copper, and 11,488 cwt. copper ore.		
1851 ..	19,441 " " " "	16,618 " " "	
1850 ..	49,650 " " " "	15,794 " " "	
1852 ..	3748 tons copper regulus, and 8155 cwt. unwrought and part-wrought.		
1851 ..	2369 " " " "	2184 " " "	
1850 ..	5522 " " " "	4180 " " "	

During the last month there has been a tendency to rally, and the exports have been in copper, unwrought and part wrought, in 1852, 1474 cwt.; 1851, 2412 cwt.; 1850, 1060 cwt., and in—

	1852	1851	1850
Bricks and pigs ..	Cwt. 4631	9520	13,726
Sheets, &c. ..	15357	18609	16,064
Wrought sorts ..	1275	1740	973

In foreign tin the imports during the month ending May 5, were—

	1852	1851	1850
Blocks, ingots, bars, and slabs ..	Cwt. 2833	2848	1268
Whereof were exported ..	801	212	254
Leaving ..	2032	2636	1014
English tin, unwrought ..	Cwt. 2867	1486	3493

Tin-plates .. Value £29,959 .. £103,735 .. £80,960

Total export of metal—one month .. £809,913 .. £823,354 .. £814,408

four months .. £2,773,066 .. £3,021,713 .. £2,780,810

Foreign lead imported .. Tons 1267 .. 1055 .. 971

Whereof were exported .. 561 .. 588 .. 215

Leaving .. 706 .. 467 .. 756

English lead exported .. 2525 .. 1485 .. 1780

Foreign iron imported in bars, unwrought .. 395 .. 1187 .. 1569

Whereof were exported .. 156 .. 103 .. 167

Leaving .. 539 .. 1024 .. 1342

Spelter imported .. 1489 .. 1430 .. 1388

Whereof were exported .. 871 .. 107 .. 187

Leaving .. 568 .. 1323 .. 1201

English pig-iron exported .. Tons 24,648 .. 24,307 .. 19,566

bar, bolt, and rod .. 49,822 .. 48,860 .. 43,863

wrought-iron .. 12,544 .. 13,983 .. 14,644

iron wire .. 391 .. 377 .. 347

cast-iron .. 6,472 .. 1,906 .. 2,130

Total .. Tons 93,877 .. 89,382 .. 80,550

We have this week the pleasant duty of congratulating our readers on the passing of the Patent Law Amendment Bill. For ourselves, we cannot help indulging in feelings of exultation that the agitation for patent reform, which has received the assistance of the *Mining Journal* for years past, should now have proved so far successful, and more especially as the very objectionable enactments, originally proposed as part of the bill, upon which we lately took occasion to animadvert, have most of them been removed by the Select Committee of the House of Commons, for which we thank Mr. MUNZ and the other Members of that Committee. There are, doubtless, many points even now in which the bill will admit of future amendment; and whether much of it may or may not be hurtful, depends on the regulations which the commissioners have yet to make. Still we regard this measure as a great boon to the inventive talent and the industry of the country, when we look at the cost of patents under the old law, and find that under the new an inventor may get his rights acknowledged and secured to him for the three kingdoms and colonies for about 5l., although subject to further payments, if the patent right be kept up.

We think a word of praise due to the Council of the National Patent Law Amendment Association, of which our old correspondents (Mr. GEORGE SHEPHERD, C.E., and Mr. CAMPIN) are prominent members, and to Gen. EVANS and Ald. SIDNEY, the Members of Parliament, who have aided their efforts both in season and out of season. This society will be doing well in continuing in active operation, in order to watch the actual carrying out of the measure. We give a full abstract of the Patent Law Amendment Bill in another column.

In another column will be found the first part of the Report of the Commons' Committee. It will be seen by our Number of the 12th June that several of the points upon which the Committee has reported were urged by us upon its consideration. This is one of the most important and comprehensive reports that has ever emanated from Parliament, and its results, we feel assured, cannot fail to be eventually most beneficial to the coal mines. There are points in it with which we do not agree, and we regret also that more practical men from the various districts were not examined by the Committee; but these are small matters, when the great good contemplated, and so ably enforced, is taken into consideration.

Better ventilation—increased number of Inspectors—and the appointment of a Central Commission of scientific and practical men—were there no other valuable suggestions in this report, are enough to call forth the gratitude of the mines. The day appears to be dawning in which we shall see British mining elevated to a high scientific profession, in which the lives of the miners shall be preserved from those disasters that are so afflicting to humanity, and so discreditable to practical mining; and the mineral wealth of the kingdom will be preserved from that loss and waste which would, if not checked, bring on eventually mineral exhaustion.

We rejoice, then, at this great step in advance. The question of the relative powers of the steam-jet and furnace has been ably dealt with; and evidence of great force and weight has been adduced on the subject. The Committee has decided in favour of the steam-jet. We remit this question again to the mines, with an urgent recommendation that extensive and careful experiments, or rather, we should say, that the ventilation by the jet should be fully tried. Its results in some instances have been almost extraordinary. There are a great many points to be examined by us; and to-day we will do nothing more than point to the report, which shall be given entire in the *Mining Journal*. It is a subject upon which our mining readers are deeply interested; and it will, doubtless, have their best consideration. We shall, therefore, as soon as the evidence is published, give also what may seem to us the interesting parts of it.

There are two errors of fact in the report, which had better be set right by the Committee. The first is imputing the suggestion of "safety stalls," or places of refuge in explosions, to Mr. GURNEY; it is due to Mr. BARKLEY, and was given by him in evidence to the Lords' Committee in 1849. We do not deem them very practicable; but whatever merit the suggestion may possess belongs to the latter gentleman. The second is the "Furnace Limit." Now, on reference to the evidence of the same Lords' Committee, it will be found that the discovery of this anomaly is due to Mr. MATHER, and was afterwards explained philosophically by Mr. GURNEY, Prof. HANN, and Mr. COWIE. This is an important question; and it is but just that its author should not be deprived of the credit of his valuable discovery.

We find that Professor HANN, of King's College, himself originally a miner, has given some able mathematical calculations and formula, for ascertaining the power of furnaces, rates of currents, &c., produced in mines. And we are also rejoiced to learn that a public compliment—the highest that has ever been paid to a scientific and practical work—has been bestowed on the Report of the Committee of South Shields. It has been ordered to be printed by the Committee of the House of Commons, and is to be attached

to their report. South Shields has reason to be proud of the distinction and the character which their Committee has won for their town—not only in England, but amidst the mining nations of the world.

We believe that nearly all the recommendations made nine years ago by that Committee have been adopted, and the last one, of a Minister of Mines, or a Central Commission, just recommended by the Parliamentary Committee, is the crowning work of its labours.

From time to time we shall recur to the report and evidence of the Commons' Committee, believing them to be the best that have ever emanated from Parliament.

The columns of the *Mining Journal* have, for the past few months, borne testimony to the fact that a powerful stimulus has been given to the development of Ireland's sources of wealth (agricultural, mineral, and manufacturing), and that the brightest promise is now held out of a vast improvement in her social position and domestic character. Already there is a considerable increase in her quarterly sales of ores, as will be seen by our usual returns, in another column; and it is highly gratifying to find parties of all opinions well informed as to the requirements and capabilities of the country, exerting themselves to advance her interests, and bring about her regeneration. Among the many appeals on behalf of the sister island which have recently been made to the public, we have now to notice an able pamphlet, by Mr. C. LOCOCK WEBB, of the Middle Temple, being "Suggestions on the Present Condition of Ireland, and on Government Aid for carrying out an Efficient Railway System." After showing that Ireland has been the difficulty of every Government, from the Union to the present time, that she has baffled alike the wisdom and transcendent genius of some, and the expediency of others, the author proceeds to prove that the so-called indolent habits of Irishmen at home are not consequent on his natural want of energy, or his natural slothfulness, but that they are the consequences of the sad circumstances by which he is surrounded. Transplant the peasantry of Skibbereen to an English railway, where he has employment and good wages, or to America, or Australia, where plenty is the proper return for the sweat of his brow, and he is no longer the lazy and indifferent pauper, but an industrious, honest, and useful member of society. On the subject of emigration some interesting tables are given, proving that while up to 1831 the returns show an increase in population equal to other parts of the kingdom from 1841 to 1851, taking into account the ordinary increase, there was an aggregate loss in the amount of population from emigration, and other circumstances, of 2,828,106 persons. With respect to her agricultural produce, estimated by the quantity imported into England, we find that while in 1845 the amount of Irish corn, malt, beans, and peas was 3,251,901 quarters, in 1851 (a period of only six years) it had diminished down to 1,324,688 quarters, being a decrease of 1,927,213 quarters. The returns of the linen trade are equally distressing. In 1847 the declared value of linen manufactures was 56,135l.; and in 1850, 13,908l.; and linen yarn, 21,498l. and 550l. respectively. In 1841 the number of banks was 76, with deposits amounting to 2,249,426l.; and in 1851 there were but 52, with 1,359,199l.

The mineral resources of Ireland is the next point brought under consideration, the author calling attention to those various sources of wealth so prominently and continuously noticed in our columns—her building stones, slates, beautiful marbles, the various coal measures, valuable deposits of iron, rich copper, lead, and other metallic ores; by which it is clearly shown that she is by nature rich, and blessed by every means which might, if rightly exercised, produce plenty and prosperity. The author then arrives at the main subject of his pamphlet—the establishment of a system of railways through the aid of Government; and here he calls attention to the beneficial effects which have resulted from them in England, the almost miraculous increase of traffic, the enormous impetus to building, and an extension of commerce incalculable. That Ireland would reap similar benefits there cannot be a shadow of a doubt; of this the pamphlet holds out undeniable evidence, and we recommend its perusal to all who take an interest in that hitherto unfortunate country.

The importance of the suggestion of the Society of Arts to the Direction of the Government School of Mines, of the necessity and utility of practical information, in the shape of lectures on the all-absorbing topic of gold, to the intending emigrant, was fully borne out, on Wednesday last, by the crowded auditory assembled in the theatre of the Museum of Economic Geology, to hear Mr. JUKES's lecture on the Geology of Australia, with especial reference to the gold regions. The lecturer commenced with giving a general definition of the different rocks, both stratified and the unstratified; and by diagrams, ably delineating the geological properties of both varieties, as well as those of the metamorphic group,—such as gneiss, mica, slate, and clay-slate. The action of dykes and veins, as well as the formation of metallic veins and auriferous quartz, was successively dilated upon. It was shown that the action of rivers were great natural cradles, that the auriferous drift was richer than the auriferous rock, on account of the shifting action of the sea and rivers, and, therefore, the upper parts of the gold veins are richer. The general aspect of Australia was then described, as well as the different chains of mountains which intersect the country; it was illustrated that the great eastern chain extended from Van Diemens Land to Torres Straits, although seas divided them. Some of these were at a great elevation from the sea. The general physical character of the country was then ably pointed out, and allusions were made to the different laborious surveys which had been made from time to time, by the various energetic and scientific persons who have explored our Antipodean possessions.

Among those who should receive honourable mention were Sir THOMAS MITCHELL, Capt. STURT (who had penetrated further than any other white man), Dr. LEICHAARDT, Mr. EYRE, and Count STREZLECKI. Gold, it was found, was always in the neighbourhood of granite and metamorphic rocks, and did not in general increase in the depth, like other minerals—such as copper, lead, and tin. The discovery of gold in Australia has been attributed to the fact, that Sir RODERICK MURCHISON had stated that, from the similarity of the rocks to those of the Ural chain, in all probability gold would be found in Australia. On the faith of this, a Mr. SMITH, proprietor of some iron-works there, started on discovery, and found a piece, and offered to show the then colonial governor the locality from which he obtained it, provided he had a given sum. This they refused, but wished the remuneration to be left to them. The idea was abandoned; and it was not until Mr. HARGREAVES, who had been struck with the similarity of the rocks in California to those in Australia, had returned with the prestige of his experience there, that the subject was taken up earnestly. The different mineralogical deposits of the several Australian colonies, as well as the localities of the gold-fields, were pointed out on a map lent by Mr. ARROWSMITH, prepared for the report just submitted to Parliament.

The lecture was concluded with the following advice to the intending emigrants, which we give verbatim, convinced that it will be of utility, and appreciated by those who were not able to avail themselves of the information given by the talented lecturer:—"Gold digging is very hard work, just such work as you see navigators at in a railway cutting, or brick-makers in digging a brick pit. You must work hard, lie hard, and with but little shelter at night—be content with coarse food, and no comfort. If you find you have no luck, or if your health, strength, or resolution fail, you do not give up, or despond altogether. You go out to dig for gold, do not be ashamed to dig for anything else. I speak to those accustomed to manual labour: recollect, it is the avowed object of your voyage, and the only thing you have to trust to. If you fail to dig up gold, there are lands to be ploughed, sheep to be herded and sheared, cattle to be tended, corn to be reaped, and these are all as honourable occupations as gold digging. Go, then, with a bold and resolute heart, determined to get your own living by the strength of your arms and the sweat of your brow, and be assured that industry and perseverance lead to fortune in Australia, with fewer impediments and uncertainties than in any part of the world."

Yesterday, Professor FORBES delivered a lecture "On our Knowledge of Australian Rocks, as derived from their Organic Remains," which was attended by a numerous auditory. The learned lecturer, in the course of his discourse, showed the necessity of the knowledge of organic substances, and the importance of those who were

about to emigrate having some acquaintance with this portion of geology. The different strata, with their organic remains in the British Isles, were then dilated upon, as well as their analogy with those in the Australian colonies. Several diagrams were shown, illustrating the relative positions of each, as well as specimens belonging to the Museum, which would enable the emigrant to guide him in his researches. However unimportant such a knowledge might be considered here, it would be found of value there; and those intending to emigrate there, must remember that the same sun shines over us all; and the All-Wise and Omnipotent Being who rules here, is likewise there to guide and protect us with his all-searching eye and all-powerful hand.

THE NEW PATENT LAWS.

The following is an abstract of the Patent Law Amendment Bill just passed, prepared by our correspondent, Mr. Campin, the patent agent:—

- Section 1 appoints the Lord Chancellor, Master of the Rolls, English and Irish Attorneys-General, and English, Irish, and Scotch Solicitors-General, and the Lord Advocate of Scotland, with such other persons as the Crown may specially appoint, to be Commissioners of Patents for Inventions.
2. Relates to the seal of Commissioners which is to be received in evidence in the same manner as the Great Seal. All copies, &c., of documents sealed therewith to be good evidence.
3. Commissioners to make rules for carrying out the Act. Rules to be laid before Parliament, and an annual report presented thereto.
- 4 and 5. Treasury to provide offices, and the Commissioners, with consent of the Treasury, to appoint clerks, &c.
6. In addition to the petition and declaration for a patent the applicant must deposit a provisional specification, the date of the deposit whereof to be recorded at the Commissioners' office.
7. Reference of these documents to be made to one of the law officers (the Attorneys and Solicitors-General, and Lord Advocate, being thus denominated).
8. The law officer to be at liberty to call to his aid such scientific or other person as he may think fit, and to cause to be paid to such person by the applicant such remuneration as the law officer shall appoint, and if such law officer be satisfied that the provisional specification describes the nature of the invention, he is to allow the same, and give a certificate of his allowance, and such certificate must be filed in the Office of the Commissioners, and thereupon the invention therein referred to may during the term of six months from the date of the application for Letters Patent for the said invention be used and published, without prejudice to any Letters Patent to be granted for the same, and such protection from the consequences of use and publication is hereinafter referred to as provisional protection. Provided always that in case the title of the invention or the provisional specification be too large or insufficient, the law officer to whom the same is referred may allow or require the same to be amended.
9. The applicant may, if he likes, deposit his complete specification on applying for patent, when all the rights and privileges of Letters Patent are to be obtained for six months.
10. Any application in fraud of true inventor not to affect his rights during the provisional or other protection.
11. Commissioners to advertise the application.
- 12 and 13. Upon applicant applying to complete his patent (which must be in time to seal it within six months from the date of application), advertisement to be made, and objections allowed to be filed. At the proper time, the law officer to inquire into the matter.
14. Law officer may order by and to whom cost of inquiry are to be paid.
15. Warrant of law officer and sealing of patent.
16. The Royal Prerogative saved.
- 17 and 18. One patent for the whole United Kingdom and colonies. Patent to be void if the payments at the end of the third and seventh years, as stated in the schedule, be not paid. Patent to be recorded in the Chancery of Scotland, and (by sect. 29) in the Chancery of Ireland.
19. Letters Patent not to be issued after three months from date of warrant.
20. Nor after the expiration of the six months' provisional or other protection.
21. Patent may be granted to personal representative of a deceased applicant during the term of said protection, or within three months after death.
22. If Letters Patent be destroyed or lost others may be issued.
- 23 and 24. Letters Patent may be ante-dated by the Lord Chancellor, but not earlier than the date of application, and be good and valid.
25. Letters Patent hereafter granted for "any invention first invented in a foreign country, or by the subject of any foreign power or state," not to continue in force after the expiration of the first foreign patent, and no patent granted after the expiration of any foreign patent to "be of any validity."
26. Foreign ships to be allowed to use a British patented invention on board thereof only, provided the foreign state to which such ships belong allows British subjects to use inventions patented there, on board British ships sailing within the jurisdiction thereof.
- 27, 28, and 29. As to filing of specifications, &c. Copies of specifications to be open to public inspection at offices in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin.
30. All specifications, &c., to be printed by Commissioners and sold to the public. Printed copies to be evidence. (34.)
31. Old specifications to be collected in the new office for filing specifications, &c.
- 32 and 33. Indexes of all specifications, &c., to be made and kept open to the public, &c.
- 34, 35, 36, 37, and 38. As to the registers and books of the Patent Office. Registration of transfer of proprietorship. Proprietorship of patent not to be limited to 12 persons, &c.
- 39 and 40. As to disclaimer, confirmation of patents, &c. The law to remain as now. Process to be subject to the Commissioners' direction, &c.
41. In actions for infringement, and *scire facias*, particulars of objections to Letters Patent to be delivered before trial, &c.
42. Common Law Courts rendered competent to grant injunctions.
43. As to costs of law suits.
- 44, 45 and 46. Grant the Crown the stamp duties, fees, &c., mentioned in the Schedule.
47. Extra fees to law officers in regard to oppositions, &c.
- 48, 49, 50, and 51. Treasury to allow the fees and salaries to officers, clerks, &c., and pay the same. Accounts to be laid before Parliament. Compensation given to old officers.
52. Letters Patent in progress before the passing of the Act may proceed under the old law.
53. An old Patent Right for England, Scotland, or Ireland may, under certain circumstances, be extended to any one of the three kingdoms not covered by it, at one-third of the amount of fees on the Schedule.
- 54, 55 and 56. Formal clauses.
57. Act to come into operation on 1st October, 1852.

SCHEDULE OF FEES, &c.

On leaving petition for grant of Letters Patent, 5s.; on leaving notice to proceed with application, 5s.; on sealing of Letters Patent, 5s.; on filing specification, 5s.; at or before the expiration of the third year, 40s.; at or before the expiration of the seventh year, 80s.; on leaving notice of objection, 2s.; every search and inspection, 1s.; entry of assignment or license, 5s.; certificate of assignment or license, 5s.; filing application for disclaimer, 5s.; caveat against disclaimer, 2s.

STAMP DUTIES TO BE PAID.

On warrant of law officer for Letters Patent, 5s.; on certificate of payment of fee, payable at or before the expiration of third year, 10s.; on certificate of payment of fee, payable at or before expiration of seventh year, 20s.

LEEDS TOWN CONSOLS.—A prospectus of these mines is just handed to us, which states they are situated in the parish of Crowan, in the county of Cornwall, held under lease for 21 years, at 1-15th royalty, from Hender Molesworth St. Aubyn, Esq. A plan of the mines is lithographed on the prospectus, which exhibits 15 east and west lodes, with a champion caunter lode traversing the full length of the sett. These lodes are likewise intersected by two elvan courses and four cross courses, which form innumerable intersections throughout the company's grant. One of the lodes is represented as being worth fully 20s. per fm. at only 9 fms. from the surface, whilst two others are sufficiently laid open to admit of tribute pitches being worked profitably, as soon as the requisite pumping and crushing machinery be erected. We have seen a list of the promoters and shareholders, who number about one hundred, amongst whom we perceive many of our practical miners, with men of position and standing in the city; and we should think the remaining portion of the capital will shortly be forthcoming, when, with wise and economical expenditure, there can be little doubt of the success of the company. We subjoin a few extracts from a lengthy report on the mine, which we have received from a respected correspondent:—"One of the most valuable mining grants in the county, and really with the money proposed to work it, I would not hesitate to stake my existence that it proves one of the most largely profitable mines we have. The futage, the basin, the strata, the contents of the portions of the lodes laid open, are all as favourable as they possibly can be; no one can deny but it is as pretty a piece of mining ground as can be seen in any part of Cornwall. It is surprising that Binner Downs and Binner Wood people could have mistaken their ground so much as to leave this unworked—the very 'catch pan' of the metalliferous deposits, and place for settlement and enlargement of the lodes. I cannot say all that I think of the value of this sett. The number of the lodes, the beautiful flanking ground, the good stratum, the elvan courses nearly parallel to the lodes, their underlay from the cross courses at good distances; the flookans preventing the mineral fluid from passing out of the sett, the feeders holding up, throwing back, and keeping in its limits the north, south, and eastern deposits, by the elvans in the south and the flookans in the north part of the grant."

PETER TAVY AND MARY TAVY CONSOLS.—We are given to understand that this mine, after some 4000l. or 5000l. having been expended thereon, will require a further call of 1l. per share, or 1000l., to prosecute the workings; the ground being described as hard and costly for driving. We regret to find that differences have arisen between the party's interested, inasmuch that if the mine be worth working, "one and all" should put their shoulders to the wheel (wheel), while personalities should at all times be avoided. Certain legal proceedings, it is said, are likely to take place, but we should hope this is rumour, or surmise, as we feel well assured that money is better expended some few fathoms under the surface, than on the floors of Westminster Hall.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHS.—We fear the contemplated telegraphic communication between Holyhead and Houth will prove a signal failure—the defective parts of the line appearing to be out of the reach of the promoters; and, if on every defect which may arise there is to be the same trouble and expense to discover its locality in the continuous wire-ropes, it does not say much for its advantage to those concerned. We have frequently urged the great superiority of Messrs. Shepherd and Button's Patent Submarine Telegraph, and can now only repeat, that if we are to have a submarine telegraph, to be remunerative to those who embark their capital in its construction, Mr. Shepherd's patent must be adopted, it being the only telegraph in which any part of the line can be examined, renewed, or repaired, at the least possible expense or delay.

STATISTICS OF COPPER, LEAD, AND TIN.

In our last Number, we gave the usual quarterly account of the ticketings of copper ore at Swansea; we now present the statement of ores sold from the various mines in Devon and Cornwall, at the public ticketings held in the latter county, to end of last month—viz.:

PRODUCE OF THE PRINCIPAL COPPER MINES OF CORNWALL AND DEVON FOR THE QUARTER ENDED 30th JUNE, 1852.

Mines.	Ticketings.	Tons.	Amount.
Devon Great Consols	3	5067	£31224 12 6
Wheal Buller	3	2196	12227 8 0
Par Consols	6	1512	10510 2 0
Wheal Bassett	4	1394	9704 12 6
United Mines	3	1071	9670 17 6
Carn Bros.	3	1633	9028 0 6
Tincroft	3	1281	8993 11 6
Alfred Consols	3	1197	8540 0 0
Wheal Seton	3	1546	7416 8 0
Fowey Consols	6	1287	7102 18 6
North Pool	3	1587	6500 13 0
South Caradon	3	792	6496 13 6
Consolidated Mines	2	924	5096 5 6
South Wheal Frances	3	585	4636 3 6
Halamaning and Croft Golith	3	766	4601 19 0
Wheal Friendship	3	499	3945 19 6
Phoenix Mines	2	397	3828 1 0
South Tolgus	3	567	3774 13 6
North Rosecar	1	610	3608 14 0
West Treasury	2	489	3581 2 0
North Basset	3	617	3302 16 0
Condurow	2	496	3267 1 0
Holmbush	2	749	3250 1 0
East Wheal Crofty, Fudmance, &c. ..	2	470	2656 3 6
Bedford United	2	712	2535 14 0
Marke Valley	3	648	2491 1 0
Perran St. George	1	315	2484 4 6
West Wheal Seton	2	795	2447 8 0
Tresavean	2	526	2189 7 0
East Pool	2	500	2019 7 6
Cambarne Veau and Wheal Francis ..	2	321	1705 5 6
Treviskey	3	291	1658 0 0
Hingston Down	3	241	1459 14 0
Treleigh Consols	3	229	1461 3 6
Creeg Brawas	2	341	1401 0 6
Dolcoath	1	244	1374 10 6
Levant	3	414	1348 0 6
Tywarnhayle	3	216	1022 5 6
Wheal Agar	2	115	877 10 6
Wheal Comfort	2	115	877 10 6
West Wheal Jewel	2	192	814 0 0
West Wheal Bassett	2	133	730 15 6
Wheal Trebarval	1	131	725 12 0
Poldice	2	109	718 10 0
Wheal Arthur	1	80	654 0 0
Botallack	1	75	666 5 0
Crano and Bejawa	2	109	514 17 6
West Wheal Damsel	2	92	511 3 0
Unity Consols	1	145	486 8 6
Wheal Clifford	1	92	447 5 0
Wheal Treaymyn	1	95	413 3 6
West Fowey Consols	1	73	412 9 0
Gonamen	1	49	399 7 0
Devon and Courtenay	1	38	323 0 0
Trannack and Bosence	1	51	308 17 0
Wheal Spawell	1	65	299 0 0
Trethellan	1	80	294 0 0
Hawk's Point	1	88	279 7 6
Princetown Wood	2	99	279 0 0
Great Oastlow	1	58	277 11 0
North Downs	2	59	271 9 6
Hawkmor	1	66	289 0 0
Wheal Russell	1	62	252 18 0
Callington—Kelly Bray	1	57	242 5 0
West Providence	1	25	225 5 0
Wheal Grenville	1	28	218 8 0
Pendarves and St. Aubyn	1	42	213 3 0
Wheal Cribbar	1	59	199 0 0
Wheal Vyvyan	1	40	196 8 6
Wheal Ellen	1	21	193 14 6
Trelyon Consols	1	40	193 0 0
North Buller	1	29	179 16 0
Carvannall	1	32	177 14 6
Wheal Lemon	1	63	172 11 6
Wheal Squire	1	35	169 2 6
Wheal Bury	1	62	159 7 0
Boscawell Downs	1	20	155 0 0
Tavy Consols	1	23	140 6 0
Penpoll Begulus	1	20	135 10 0
Ciljeh and Wentworth	1	17	133 17 6
Wheal Maiden	1	32	132 16 0
Cambarne Consols	1	32	130 14 0
Wheal Harriett	1	12	128 15 0
East Seton	1	46	124 4 0
Great Work	1	27	121 10 0
Wheal Bedford	1	32	116 18 0
Copper Bottom	1	52	116 10 0
Wheal Prosper	1	18	114 6 0
West Trethellan	1	43	114 0 0
Wheal Music	1	30	115 0 0
East Wheal Leisure	1	33	108 18 0
Wheal Jewell	1	50	101 5 0
Bedminn Wheal Mary	1	19	99 15 0
Wheal Ury	1	14	99 8 0
South Cribbar	1	21	97 2 6
Lewis Mines	1	20	91 10 0
Devon and Cornwall United	1	18	89 2 0
Rosewarne	1	35	82 10 0
Pendarves Consols	1	21	66 13 6
Cook's Kitchen	1	32	66 5 0
Wheal Gorland	1	30	64 10 0
East Tolgus	1	16	58 8 0
British Arsenal	1	14	53 11 0
Great Wheal Leisure	1	11	49 10 0
Wheal Brewer	1	13	39 19 6
Old Wheal Bassett	1	4	38 8 0
Bell and Lanarth	1	6	36 15 0
Outfield	1	12	36 0 0
Great Polgoth	1	18	26 16 0
Grumbler and St. Aubyn	1	5	25 2 6
Oate's Ore	1	3	24 1 6
Godolphin Bridge	1	7	16 12 6
South Wheal Friendship	1	50	10 0 0
Wheal Henry	1	4	9 18 0
Jackson's Ore	1	3	4 10 0
East Tywarnhayle	1		
Great Cribbar	1		

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ABOVE WERE PURCHASED.

Mines Royal	Tons	511	£14,997 8 5
Vinn and Sons	6975	39,553	7 7
Freeman and Co.	4041	18,726	15 11
Grenfell and Sons	5677	28,730	7 6
Crown Copper Company	245	1,709	11 1
Sims, Williams, and Co.	4652	25,716	13 6
Williams, Foster, and Co.	8657	56,382	12 9
English and Australian	2912	15,428	10 6
Mason and Elkington	1907	10,787	8 6
F. Bankart	2185	12,485	11 3
Company of Copper Miners	1999	5,348	1 6

Total

The quarterly sales of Lead and Tin will be given in our next; meantime, we should feel obliged to our numerous friends, concerned in such mines, if they will furnish us, in due season, full particulars of their sales in those metals, which otherwise can be no other than incomplete, as particulars of sales made by private contract are difficult to obtain.

WHEAL ELIZABETH TIN MINE (in the parish of St. Ewe, near St. Austell, Cornwall) is on a continuation westward of the famous productive lodes of Great Hexas; the adit from whence is extended into Wheal Elizabeth sett on the course of the main lode, as well as levels under. The adit is 25 fms. below the surface; and considerable workings have been made some years ago to a depth of 86 fathoms. By continuing the adit 30 fms. further west, a caunter lode will be intersected at 80 fathoms from the surface. Such junctions have proved unfailing in the discovery of considerable deposits of mineral; besides which there are several parallel lodes, on which very little has hitherto been done. The sett extends 400 fms. east and west, and about the same north and south. At the present price of tin, it is estimated that a 20-horse power stamping engine could be kept going at a handsome profit. The stratum is killas. The holder of the lease, which is at 1-15th dues for 21 years, proposes to divide the mine into 4500 shares, of 10s. each, taking 1500 of them paid-up for his interest, free of all expense to this time, and 3000 to be issued, thereby creating a working capital of 1500l.

ALTY-CRIB MINE, it is generally believed, will soon make similar returns to those of last year. The captain reports favourably, and states a few tons of ore are now ready for market, although the men commenced working again so recently as the 1st of June.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—ITS STATE AND PROSPECTS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

ADELAIDE, FEB. 22.—Since writing to you on the 5th inst. the Government Assay Office has commenced business, and there have been four receiving days on which a total amount of 4734 ozs. was there deposited, to be run into ingots. The news of this measure will now be known in Melbourne, and we expect very large quantities of gold, particularly all that raised by inhabitants of this province now at the diggings, will immediately find its way down here, of which I will keep you informed.

Messrs. Montefiore and Co., of this city, are amongst the recent bankrupts; their liabilities are stated to be \$3,000l., and but a poor prospect of realising even a small dividend. The principal losses will fall, both here and in England, on houses of the Jewish persuasion.

The monetary crisis under which we are now suffering has been and continues to be greatly aggravated by the unscrupulous and disgraceful conduct pursued by the Bank of Australasia in this city. A change has lately taken place in the management; Mr. MacDermott, who has for the last six years most ably presided over this important establishment (during which period the bad debts have not exceeded 600l., whilst the profits of this branch has been 100,000l.), who is perhaps more respected by the whole community than any other individual in the province, has been superseded this week by a Mr. Tomkinson, who lately came out from England. The transcendent wisdom of the London board have so ordained it, apart from any reference to the superintendent in Sydney, who one might fancy would have been the party to recommend a change, had he deemed it necessary to the interests of the bank. Mr. MacDermott had, in conjunction with the managers of the Union Bank of Australia and the Bank of South Australia, agreed upon a uniform line of action to be pursued by the three banks, in the unforeseen circumstances and difficulties in which this colony was plunged; by a judicious and prudent system of liberal assistance and forbearance this crisis, bad as it is, would leave unscathed all those whose property in the colony would warrant them seeking assistance from the banks during this temporary pressure. Meanwhile down comes this Mr. Tomkinson, who had been amusing himself by a visit to the diggings at Mount Alexander, upsets all the arrangements with the other banks, acts with rigid severity with regard to overdue bills, refuses renewals, however good the names may be, lowers the rate of exchange from 3 per cent. to 6 per cent. (a perfectly suicidal measure to the permanent interests of the bank, as he will find out); and, in one word, by his extraordinary proceedings is making confusion worse confounded, whilst he is exasperating the commercial community against the bank, in a manner which must end in injury to the bank itself, and destroy all confidence in the manager.

Merchants with bills of lading of produce, about to leave this for England, cannot get advances in the usual way of business; and why? you would ask. The only answer we can conceive is, that the funds of the Bank can just now be more profitably employed by assisting the operations of the Melbourne branch in making advances on gold dust. I trust this may not be the case, although generally believed to be so; for would it not be most monstrous that our commercial community, which has, as I have stated, enabled this branch to make a profit of 100,000l. in five years, should now be heartlessly abandoned to its fate, merely to swell the prodigious profits now making by the Melbourne branch? The new manager further threatens to repudiate the arrangement made by Mr. MacDermott with the other two banks, with respect to the Bullion Bill; threatens to refuse the notes of the other two banks if they issue notes against the ingots; and assumes an arrogant tone to the other managers—his equals in every respect, and far his superiors in experience and local knowledge of what is best to be done for the interest of the banks, as well as the community. But all this is nothing in comparison to what he did with the Patent Copper Company; he actually refused to make any advances to the company on their bills of lading against copper shipped. The Patent Copper Company have dealt with the Bank of South Australia alone hitherto; but, owing to the magnitude of their transactions, the Bank of South Australia just now could not give them all the accommodation they required. The refusal of the Bank of Australasia was so unexpected and impossible to be foreseen, that for a few hours, pending the negotiation, the money orders of the Copper Company's Smelting-Works, which come in for payment to their office at all hours of the day, could not be paid; and I leave you to imagine what mischief might have been done to the company by this news going up the country, and made worse by exaggerations and false alarms, which in times like these are too readily circulated and credited. However, like Frankenstein, the manager of the Bank of Australasia was very soon frightened at the phantom he had himself raised, and the inconceivable mischief he had done, very clearly pointed out to him by the other managers, and by the Burra Burra Company. The latter company generally have many thousands of pounds of small money orders drawn at the mine and payable in town afloat, and weeks and months often elapse before they are presented in town. But until it was pointed out to him, Mr. Tomkinson overlooked the fact, that by refusing the advance to the Patent Copper Company the panic that would be created would infallibly extend to the orders issued by the Burra Burra Company, and the immediate result would be that every Burra Burra order would be instantly presented for payment, which would have caused an immense drain on the gold held by the Bank of Australasia; for to retain the Burra Burra account they must find them money, and the class who hold these orders are just the very people who would instantly take the notes to the bank to exchange them for sovereigns. Mr. MacDermott, who was to have remained for some time longer in the bank, to give the new manager the benefit of his local experience, is said to have strenuously opposed Mr. Tomkinson's determination, not to give the required advance to the Patent Copper Company, and from that day withdrew, as he would not have it supposed that he was a party to such doings. The Patent Copper Company, however, got what they wanted, and they will, of course, now know how to guard against the possibility of the like occurring again. So large a concern as the Patent Copper Company should be their own bankers; they ought to have a sufficient quantity of coin sent out to them periodically to pay their current expenses, and then they would be independent of the banks, and save the exchanges on their drafts, which are now ruinous to them and the Burra Burra Company. Indeed, I would not be surprised if both these large companies resorted to this expedient, and if that were done the Bank of Australasia would be most justly punished. You may imagine that, with what has already been done, and what further eccentricities may be still in store for us from this bank, public confidence becomes more and more unsettled, and it is only to be hoped that the superintendent in Sydney will take the alarm, and come down himself to put matters to right. As you have doubtless some of the members of the London board of the Bank of Australasia amongst your readers, I would take this opportunity of wishing them joy of the wisdom they have displayed in the change of managers in the bank here; and to remind them that as the branch in this colony has been the most profitable one to the corporation during the last five years of all the branches in the colonies, we certainly deserve more consideration and assistance from them in the hour of our need; and, if things are not altered, the branch here will soon be held at a fearful discount by the community, and the other two banks will only require to provide themselves with more coin to have transferred to them every account worth having. Mr. Walters will not leave the colony by the *Hydaspes*, as I informed you in my last, but will remain a few weeks longer.

I find the following notice in this day's paper:—"The Bank of Australasia will advance upon gold to the extent of 3l. per oz., by drafts on London at par, in amounts of 10l. and upwards."—SAMUEL TOMKINSON, Manager.

Now, the veriest shop boy in Adelaide will laugh contemptuously at this precious offer to do business. It displays an utter ignorance of the circumstances in which this colony is at present placed; and will have no other effect than to make the bank ridiculous. He offers drafts on London at par; but who is there in Adelaide at present who wants his drafts? The merchants do not want them just now, because, so far from wanting to make remittances, they have enough to do to hold their ground. The diggers, who bring down the gold, want no drafts; they want the cash. And if they were to take the bank drafts as an advance on any gold they might ship to England, they could not get those drafts turned into cash, except at a loss of 6 per cent. for 6s. per ounce on the gold. So much for the boasted liberality of this measure; and this is done in the face of our Bullion Act, by which the diggers are ensured a fixed price here of 71s. per ounce. As to Mr. Tomkinson's rumoured determination to refuse to receive the ingots of gold under the provisions of the Bullion Bill, which is for the next 12 months as much the law of the land as any imperial enactment, he had better beware what he is about. In the present temper of the people, and having before us the unscrupulous conduct already perpetrated by this bank, it would not take much to produce a universal movement henceforward to refuse circulation to the notes of, and cheques on, this bank, to say nothing of a criminal indictment on the part of the local Government against the bank, for breaking and setting at defiance the law of the land. Verily, in a short time, the Bank of Australasia will lose all favour with the people; and in the expressive words of a leading article in the *Adelaide Gazette* and *Mining Journal*, of the 21st Feb., the "grand pillars of their handsome building here may yet support the entrance to a tavern or tap-room."

The emigration from here to Victoria goes on unceasingly; people will all go and have a look at the diggings; it is perhaps better they should go and satisfy themselves, for when they return few will go a second time, and that they will return I have no manner of doubt. Meanwhile, there is no want of shepherds for the sheep

THE ELECTRIC CLOCK.

Among all the wonders of that wonder-working principle, electricity, whether we view its powers in the instantaneous conveyance of information between distant places, its agency in blasting rocks in safety, the deposition of metals from their solutions, or others of its numerous appliances, there is not one of them which strikes the mind as more extraordinary or interesting than its application as a prime mover for the measurement of time. In this, however, it has now become most completely successful, and insures a correctness and regularity which cannot be obtained by other clocks, however well constructed. We believe the first idea of working clocks by electricity is due to Mr. Alexander Bain, who first commenced putting it in practice in 1837. His first attempt was to make a common clock transmit its time to other clocks at a distance, effected by the action of electro-magnets, in which he was perfectly successful. The next step was the application of the electric power to work single clocks, so that no winding might be required, and the common clock be dispensed with altogether. This, in a commercial point of view, was of great importance, as such a clock, either for private houses or public buildings, could be used either singly or made the governor or parent clock to other dials in different parts of the building. The ordinary galvanic apparatus was found, however, neither uniform or lasting, giving more trouble and expense than the common clocks; and in prosecuting his experiments, Mr. Bain, in 1842, discovered that a plate of zinc and one of copper, buried in the earth, gave a uniform and continuous force of sufficient power to work clocks of any size, from the smallest mantel time piece to large church clocks.

In the construction of an electric clock, the pendulum rod is of wood and suspended to a metal bracket, fixed to the back board. The bob of the pendulum is composed of a reel of insulated copper wire, with a brass covering to improve its appearance, forming an electro-magnet in the usual manner. The ends of the wire are carried up the rod, terminating in two suspension springs, which serve the double purpose of suspending the pendulum, and conveying the current to and from the bob. Two brass tubes contain each a bar of magnetised steel, and act as alternate attractors to the bob. There is a break on the pendulum for letting on and cutting off the current, which acting on the bob, operates also on clocks at distant places. The plates of zinc and copper are buried about 4 ft. underground, and 3 ft. apart, and to them perfectly insulated copper wires are soldered. A regulating weight being attached to the pendulum to bring it to time, the apparatus is complete. For the motion on the dial plate, only two wheels and an endless screw are required, besides the minute and hour wheels; and the clock instead of moving the pendulum, being on the contrary moved by it, a much smaller degree of stress and friction is the result. The pendulum once set in motion acts on the break; and the current being, as we have shown, alternately cut off and admitted, regular motion is obtained which will continue for many years.

In situations where it is inconvenient to obtain the electric current from the earth the voltaic battery is resorted to; but in almost every case the first mode has proved the easiest, as well as the most effective. The cost of its plates is a trifle, and it has been ascertained that they will retain their efficacy for years. The advantages of this application of electricity to another of our wants it is scarcely possible to estimate, as through the medium of auxiliary clocks, exact time may be kept through a whole neighbourhood, or, in short, to wherever wires can be laid down. In fact it is now shown to be possible that all the principal clocks in the kingdom might be united to keep time with one governing one, which, again, derives its moving power from the earth, without winding up or need of attendance of any kind from one year's end to another.

Mr. Bain's warehouse for these clocks is at 43, Old Bond-street; and we think an inspection of them is deserving the attention of the scientific.

WHAT HAS M. LIEBIG DONE FOR SCIENCE?

To review the discoveries of men is a task of great importance, and is most essential; for if this were not done by some one, many a genius and hard-worker would pass away, and be forgotten, while their plagiarists would indisputably receive that halo which should have encircled their names. Having thus far premised, we enter upon the question heading this article, and which has been so repeatedly asked us by correspondents, "What has Dr. Liebig done for science?" Some assign almost every great discovery in chemistry to the German professor, while others consider him immensely over-rated, and stoutly deny that he ever made a grand discovery; or, in other words, hint that his celebrity has been won with borrowed plumes; if Liebig really was a discoverer, and had added any truths to science, such men as Berzelius would not find fault with him. The Swede regarded him as "a weed" in the field of chemistry, and shortly before his death stated that time, the unraveller of all mystery, would sooner or later unfold the true merits of M. Liebig. This review we will endeavour to make impartial, and we will not "set down aught in malice," but will take from the very best authorities on the subjects we broach. The writer is a friend of Dr. Liebig's, and last year was his pupil, but that will not prevent him neglecting the rights of others. He cannot but witness to his own impartiality, of which others must be the best judges, but he can at least testify to the spirit in which he has sought to write—not partiality. We believe all will admit that Liebig's fame has been gained principally by his agricultural discoveries and writings—i.e., returning to the soil what is taken from it by the crop, laying great stress upon mineral ingredients and the manufacture of specific manures. As regards the theory of mineral ingredients and specific manures, he ought not to have the slightest credit, if we believe the following from a Scotch work on agriculture:—"While Liebig, a foreigner, has obtained the credit of being the first to present the subjects of specific manures and the mineral ingredients of plants, and which he did so lately as 1840, there were persons in our own country whose attention had been devoted to those particular subjects. Mr. Grisenhwaite, of Nottingham, in 1818, published the doctrine of specific manures, and of the existence of saline ingredients in plants; and in 1830, in the second edition of his *New Theory of Agriculture*, he devotes a whole chapter to the exposition of his views on specific manures. He writes, when treating of the grain of wheat—"In that grain there always exists, as has been stated, a portion of phosphate of lime. It is the constancy of its presence that proves, beyond reasonable doubt, that it answers some important purpose in the economy of the seed. It is never found in the straw of the plant: it does not exist in barley, or oats, or peas, although grown on the same land, and under the same circumstances, but, as has just been observed, always in wheat. Now, to regard this *unvarying discrimination* as accidental, or to consider it as useless, is to set at defiance the soundest principles of reasoning that philosophy ever brooded. If phosphate of lime had sometimes only been found in wheat, or if it had been discovered in barley or clover, then we might have concluded that the whole was accidental—that it in no way whatever assisted the formation of the perfect grain, nor contributed to promote the general design of it. They who can oppose these conclusions will depart from a method of reasoning long established in every department of human knowledge—a method to which the Baconian philosophy directs us, and to which we must have recourse, whenever we are desirous to explain the cause of physical effects. At least attention (he continues) has hitherto been paid to these saline bodies—at least, as they regard the subject of vegetation, and much as they respect the operations of husbandry—I have, for the sake of distinction, called them *specific manures*. Hereafter, when a more complete analysis of vegetables shall be made, it is probable that a nomenclature, founded on their specific substances, may at least classify, if not particularise, every kind of plant. Already we know there are several vegetables which exercise the power of selection; and it is reasonable to infer that, when investigation shall have more fully laid open the secrets of physiology, then the uses and designs of this selection will be rendered apparent, and the propriety of regarding it in practical husbandry completely established. This reasoning was sound then, is sound at the present day, and could not be better expressed by even Liebig himself. On the beneficial effects of the employment of specific manures to agriculture, Liebig does not express himself more clearly and firmly than did Mr. Grisenhwaite in 1830; and it should be borne in mind that it was he, so long ago, who applied the term *specific* to this class of manures."

With respect to fabricating manures, he owns the false step he took by becoming a manufacturer, "and outraging the dignity of pure science, and disgusting and alienating many of his admirers."

We now come to the uric acid compounds, an investigation in which Wöhler was conjointly engaged. If rumour speaks true, Wöhler made all the experiments and discoveries, and Liebig, by publishing, run away with all the glory. "The chemist of Göttingen" is an admirable manipulator and theorist, as the writer can testify, and his extraordinary modesty has prevented him obtaining that place in the public eye which Berzelius long since awarded him.

The Ethyle theory is not Liebig's; it is the discovery of his pupil Kane. Three or four prominent examples are sufficient for our purpose. From them we will let the reader judge of "what M. Liebig has done for science." We have heard it stated that Prof. Liebig is jealous and envious of all competitors, and they are legion; and his malice is so great at times that he would sacrifice anything to satisfy it. He was and is at loggerheads with nearly all the famous chemists of his day—Berzelius, Mitscherlich, Dumas, Mulder, Kane, Fritzsche, and until lately he was with Dr. Lyon Playfair; but the shrewd Scot has gained a position so far beyond his master, that even the demi-god of Gießen is obliged to bow to it.

The following remarks, from the *Athenæum*, corroborate what we have stated:

"It is not on Mulder alone that Liebig inflicts his lash—Berzelius, Dumas, and many others, come in for their share. All who will not allow Liebig to chain their thoughts to his hypothesis become the objects of his anger and vituperation. The inference is, that he must be sensible of wanting sufficient practical evidence to support his views. He betrays weakness by his intemperate attacks, and will suffer the loss of much present honour in consequence. A cloud is already gathering on the brightness of his fame, and it is to be anticipated and feared that the obscurity will increase. Such is the natural result of those infirmities which enter into the constitution of Liebig's mind. His attacks are wanting in even ordinary discrimination, and it would seem that in his wrath he is frequently blind to the fact that he is writing against his own published views." How gentlemanly is the tone, and how true the remarks of our talented contemporary.

If Liebig has anything to be proud of, it is of his pupils. Three or four of them—Kane, Muspratt, Graham, Playfair—have, it is said, excelled their preceptor. We cannot do better, in summing up this article, than to compare the truly great Berzelius with the imaginary great Liebig. The former was a man who devoted his whole heart and soul to his science, regardless of the world, and never caring what it thought of him. The other only works enough to gratify his vanity; and he is so well acquainted with the tricks of the press, that nearly his whole fame rests with that ephemeral engine.

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM AS A MOTIVE-POWER.—An ingenious and thoroughly novel arrangement of machinery for the application of electro-magnetism as a motive-power has just been patented by Dr. Kemp—the principle of which is to obtain from numerous short strokes acting on one long piston-rod in the cylinder of an hydraulic press the maximum power of the electric current, and thus neutralising the difficulty which is presented of the rapid decrease of force with the increase of the magnetic distance. This result is obtained by an arrangement of cylinders and pistons, in pairs, connected by levers, in such manner, that as one ascends the other descends, and forces water through valves into a chamber in connection with a long cylinder and piston, or hydraulic press, in connection with the prime moving crank of the engine. The fluid passes alternately above and below the piston; and, by a proper arrangement of valves, it passes on in a continuous circle. The lower passage of the chamber constantly supplies the fluid to the smaller cylinders; while the upper passage at the same time supplies it to the longer piston. It appears evident that a succession of short impulses, converted by the action of water into one long stroke, will transmit the motive-power to machinery with a force and velocity proportionate to the relative size of the cylinders, which may be varied, according to the nature and uses of the machinery employed.

CALIFORNIA.—THE QUARTZBURGH GOLD MINING AND IMPORTING COMPANY.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

Capital, £30,000, in 60,000 shares, of 10s. each.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

T. H. BRISTOW, Esq., Stanhope place, Hyde-park.
HENRY BROWN, Jun., Esq., Hawley-road, Kentish-town.
SIR AUGUSTUS HILLIART, Bart., Cadogan place, Chelsea.
THOMAS HUXLEY, Esq., Portman-square.
G. McLAUGHLIN, Esq., 102, Leadenhall-street.
HENRY PRATER, Esq., Middle Temple.
Hon. F. WALPOLE, R.N., Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square.
AUGUSTUS FREDERICK WEBSTER, R.N., Little Ryder-street, St. James's.
BANKERS—Messrs. Martin, Stone, and Martin.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Bourdillon and Gunning, 30, Great Winchester-street.
BROKER—Mr. William Froom, 27, Change-alley, Cornhill.
PURSER AND SECRETARY—H. Mottram, Esq.
OFFICES.—No. 8, BROAD-STREET BUILDINGS.

This company has been formed for the purpose of mining, under a license duly obtained, and collecting gold quartz rock, and loose auriferous soil from the gullies and ravines, which have been the receptacles of metalliferous deposits from the floods of ages, and which are situated near Quartzburgh, in California. These deposits consist of heaps of old detritus and black loam soil, strongly impregnated with gold dust, which is brought by the water-courses draining the Nevada (Sierra) Mountains and the upper districts generally into the rivers, and in these accumulations are found the most profitable supplies of gold.

The object of forming a company in the present case is merely to divide the risk, and not to obtain from the public a large capital, which is not, in fact, necessary for the purpose of the adventure. Divided among many, the risk to each individual will be comparatively nothing, while it would be considerable if limited to half a dozen, or even a dozen persons, who would not, besides, have the opportunity of taking, with the same facility as they may take in this company, a greater or less share of risk and emolument according to their option.

The adventure is one which will certainly yield a moderate return, and which may possibly return twentyfold, fiftyfold, or perhaps even an hundredfold to adventurers. It is based upon the principle of co-operative reciprocity and mutual participation between the employers and the employed, being the only bond of connection which will unite men for a common object in the tempting regions of California; consequently, the projector, who has been resident for many months in California, is in treaty to secure the services of 30 men, who will accompany him to the gold mine district, having previously taken shares in the company, as an earnest of their fidelity to the enterprise.

The working season at the mines is averaged at 200 days, but this company will be enabled to work for a longer period, as the men will be supplied with every necessary fitted for the change of climate, under the superintendence of the projector, who has travelled over the golden districts, is well versed in the diggings, and well informed how and where the old detritus, auriferous soil, and quartz rock are to be procured.

This gentleman is now in London, but will return immediately to California through the United States, so as to forward a well-selected cargo of quartz rock and auriferous soil to London, with as little delay as possible.

In submitting this prospectus to the public, the committee of management cannot too strongly impress upon shareholders the advantage they will have in importing their auriferous quartz and soils in bulk, to be shipped in California under the eye of the superintendent of the expedition; and in bringing them over to this country in their primitive state to be crushed and smelted; thus securing the whole quantity of gold which may be contained in them by the superior means of assaying them at home. The plan of working under license obtained from the State authorities, which the present company proposes to adopt, avoids the outlay attached in the first instance to the purchase of grants and leases of land, the title to possess and retain which might afterwards be doubtful; and the plan of shipping the auriferous quartz and soil in bulk from California, which the present company proposes likewise to adopt, avoids the expenses attending the purchase of machinery, the sending of it out, its liability to accident, and the risk of its being rendered useless; while the plan of assaying the raw material at home will prevent the great loss of gold sustained in crushing, smelting, and washing that material abroad, as well as the loss from any abstraction of the metal after it has been assayed, from the temptation then presented to embezzle it, and from the facility of then carrying it away, and deserting the company for any other service by which a man might hope to better himself. The leading object of the committee has been to render the risk of adventurers in this enterprise as little, and their profit as great and certain, as possible.

So many assays of gold quartz from California have already appeared in the public prints, and elsewhere, that it is needless to enlarge upon the well-known highly auriferous character of the country.

Application for shares may be made to the purser and secretary, at the company's offices, or to Mr. William Froom, No. 27, Change-alley Cornhill, in the subjoined form.

To the Committee of Management of the Quartzburgh Gold Mining & Importing Company.
Gentlemen,—I request that you will allot me _____ shares in this Company, and I hereby undertake to accept the same, or any smaller number, and to make the payment of 10s. per share when required.—Dated this _____ day of _____ 1852.
Reference, _____ Name _____
Name _____ Occupation or Profession _____
Address _____ Residence _____
To H. Mottram, Esq., 8, Broad-street-buildings, London.

DEVON AND CORNWALL MINERS' GOLD COMPANY (AUSTRALIA).—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this Company, held at the Offices, on Tuesday, the 21st day of June, 1852, pursuant to advertisement.

SAMUEL WEATHERLEY, Esq., in the chair.
To consider and determine upon the propriety of confirming an arrangement between the Directors of this Company and the Directors of the London and Sydney Gold Mining Company, for uniting the interests of the aforesaid two companies; and, if confirmed, to pass such resolutions as may be deemed expedient for effecting such object.

The following resolutions were adopted and passed:—
Resolved,—That it appearing that the original intentions of this Company can be best carried out by a union of interests with another Company, the Directors be, and are hereby, empowered to complete the arrangements already entered into for amalgamating this Company with the London and Sydney Gold Mining Company.

Resolved,—That the Directors be, and are hereby, empowered to appoint three of the present Directors, or other qualified shareholders, of this Company to be Directors of, and to represent the interests of this Company at the board of the amalgamated company.

Resolved,—That the Directors, after discharging every existing liability, be, and are hereby, authorised to pay over the balance of cash and other assets of this Company to the Directors, and to the credit of, the said amalgamated company, in exchange for the number of shares of the said new company agreed upon.

London, June 23, 1852.

NEW GRANADA COMPANY.—The Directors have the satisfaction in announcing to the shareholders, that they have recently dispatched to New Granada, as the general agent of the company, Senor Gonzalez, a gentleman of high standing and influence in that country, whose distinguished professional talents they anticipate will be found of great value in securing the Company's titles to property in New Granada.

Mr. Whiteford, a scientific and practical mining engineer, accompanied Senor Gonzalez, for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the condition and resources of various gold and platinum mines, for which the Directors are at present in treaty. The board have also given instructions to a gentleman, who proceeded to New Granada some time since, to make inquiries there as to the advantages, in a commercial point of view, that might result to the Company from operations in the purchase and sale of gold.

Letters received by the last mail from New Granada announce that considerable progress has been made in passing through Congress the Bill authorising the Concession for the Construction of the projected Ship Canal, by way of the River Atrato, an undertaking which is so likely to exercise a decided and beneficial influence upon the Company's operations.

By order of the board, GEORGE E. BREFFIT, Secretary.

6, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, June 29, 1852.

GREGORY'S HOTEL, 29, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.—Bed, 1s. 6d.; Breakfast, 1s. 6d.; Servants, 9d. per day. Omnibuses to and from all the Railway Stations set down at the door.—Gentlemen connected with the MINING INTEREST are particularly invited to patronise this Hotel.

WELLINGTON GREGORY, Proprietor.

FIRST STEAMER FROM LIVERPOOL, FOR AUSTRALIA AND BACK.

SAILED under ARRANGEMENTS with the MELBOURNE GOLD AND GENERAL MINING ASSOCIATION, 9, King's Arms-yard, London.

For MELBOURNE and SYDNEY DIRECT, the SARAH SANDS, 1300 tons register; W. C. Thompson, Commander.—That well-known fast and safe screw-steamer, so much approved on the San Francisco and North American station for her prompt passages and superior qualities as a sea-boat, being two years on the California line without a single accident, and for the caution, experience, and urbanity of her commander, has been placed on the berth for Australia by the Melbourne Association. She will be fitted with every convenience to secure the health and comfort of the passengers.

It is intended to dispatch her from LIVERPOOL on the 7th August, and from QUEENSTOWN, taking on board passengers, specie, mails, telegraphic despatches, and cargo, on the 10th August next. The charges of passage and freight will be published in a few days.

For further particulars, apply to the Melbourne Association, No. 9, King's Arms-yard, London; to any of the agencies of the company; or to Charles Oddie, and William C. Thompson and Co., Fenwick-chambers, Liverpool.

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN BANKING AND GOLD IMPORTING COMPANY.

To be incorporated by Royal Charter, with limited liability.
Capital £250,000, in 50,000 shares, of £5 each.—Deposit £1 per share.
GOVERNOR—JOHN MACGREGOR, Esq., M.P.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS AGGS, Esq., 1, Bishopsgate-street-within
WILLIAM BEVAN, Esq., Hyde-house, Loominster
GEORGE COOK, Esq., Wynshaw-house, Fulham
JOHN GARDNER, Esq., 23, Norfolk-road, Regent's Park
JOHN MACGREGOR, Esq., M.P., 1, Princes-street, Hyde-park
J. D. HOARE, Esq., Montagu-street, Portman-square
GEORGE N. PAINE, Esq., Westbourne-grove, Bayswater
J. C. STOVIN, Esq., Acacia-road, St. John's Wood
BANKERS—Messrs. Masterman and Co.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Mullins and Paddison.
BROKERS—Messrs. Field, Son, and Wood.
SECRETARY—Percy Drummond, Esq.

OFFICES.—No. 9, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON.

The greatly increasing population, the commerce, the pastoral and agricultural riches of the colonies of New South Wales and Victoria, the great success of the banks already established in Sydney, Melbourne, and Geelong, together with the extraordinary yield of the gold mines of these colonies, justify the establishment of a new Australian bank, with branches in such towns as may appear expedient.

It has, therefore, been proposed to form a new banking association, to be entitled the Royal Australian Banking and Gold Importing Company, to be incorporated under a Royal Charter.

The capital is proposed to be £250,000, in 50,000 shares of £5 each, on which a deposit of £1 each shall be paid, and no further call to be made until the Royal Charter shall have been obtained, and not then except by a resolution agreed to by a majority at a general meeting of shareholders, to be called together for that purpose by three regular advertisements in the "Times" and three other London daily newspapers.

The object of the proposed bank is to establish an office in London for the purpose of regulating and directing the general affairs of the company. A bank will be established at Sydney, with branches at Melbourne, and, if expedient, at Geelong, and other populous towns. The bank and the branches to carry on the ordinary business of banking, by discounting bills, issuing notes under the provisions granted by Charter, in proportion to the paid up capital, advancing money on undoubted security, and also on consignment of gold ore and refined gold to the company in London; and purchasing gold in the colonies of New South Wales and Victoria, together with the transaction of such other business as may be safely and legitimately conducted by a bank. To avoid losses by fraud or neglect of duty, the managers and all persons appointed by the bank will have to give competent security in England for their fidelity and good conduct in those colonies.

A great part of the above capital being already subscribed, the Royal Charter has been applied for, and is under consideration of the Board of Trade, and the Deed of Settlement will be completed when the remaining shares are subscribed, and the deposit of £1 per share paid to the bankers.

The combined advantages of banking and gold purchasing are evident:—
1. As a bank, an entirely new field is created by the immense influx of population, which is being continuously added to by the daily increasing emigration for the main purpose of raising gold, for which the bank would afford a convenient and secure place of deposit, as well as a market for its disposal, involving a proportionate increase of trading operations and banking accommodation. The shares of the banks already established in Australia are now at high premiums, in one instance (the Union Bank shares) 80 per cent.

2. By the purchase of gold in those colonies, by a bank, at about 61s. per ounce, with a market value here of about 80s., a profit is shown of nearly 25 per cent.; and looking at the enormous quantity of the precious metal this business would appear to be unlimited, while the recent facilities of a regular steam-packet intercourse, both by the way of the Cape of Good Hope, by way of Egypt, and shortly, by way of Panama, will increase the profits on the capital by enabling the company to make frequent importations of gold during the year.

Such are the sound and practical advantages which are submitted by the directors to the public, and which they will have the greatest satisfaction, both as directors and shareholders, of promptly carrying into execution, in the full confidence that this company will prove one of the most secure and profitable investments of the day.

Applications for shares and prospectuses to be made on or before the 14th day of July, at the offices of the company, 9, Moorgate-street; or of Messrs. Field, Son, and Wood; Warford-court, Throgmorton-street; Messrs. Johnstone, Bradley, and Walker, brokers; Manchester; Messrs. S. R. and T. R. Healey, brokers, Liverpool; Mr. M. B. Beverley, broker, Leeds; Mr. F. Nightingale, broker, Wakefield; Mr. W. Muir, Jun., broker, Glasgow; Mr. A. W. Robertson, broker, 43, Fleet-street, Dublin; Mr. Thomas Kell, broker, Birmingham; Mr. I. K. Thomas, broker, Bristol; Messrs. Hingston and Dobson, brokers, Edinburgh; and Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co., brokers, Hull.

AUSTRALIAN CORDILERA GOLD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

In 60,000 shares, £1 paid, with power to increase to 150,000 shares.—A Royal Charter incorporated, limiting the liability of shareholders, will be immediately applied for.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Colonel JAMES W. WOODBRIDGE, the Keep, Dartmouth
HENRY CLARKE DUFFA, Esq., Malmsey Hall, Kent
RICHARD TOWNE, Esq., 114, Fenchurch-street, London
JAMES HUNTER, Esq., 48, Lime street, City, London
W. B. BENNETT, Esq., St. James's-place, St. James's, London
RICHARD MARTIN, Esq., Serjeants' Inn, London
SAMUEL HARRISON ARMITAGE, Esq., Manor House, Mitcham, Surrey
ALEXANDER DALRYMPLE, Esq., 11, Lime-street, City

PURSER—Warwick Augustus Hunt, Esq.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Scott and Edwards, 22, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.
BANKERS—Sir J. W. Lubbock, Forster, and Co., Mansion House-street, London; and the Naval Bank, Plymouth.

AGENT IN CHINA FOR CHINESE LABOUR—Charles Buckton, Esq., Macao.

LONDON OFFICES.—No. 124, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN.

OFFICES IN PLYMOUTH.—No. 4, FRANKFORT-STREET.

The Committee of Management have entered into a provisional contract for a mineral lease of 4000 acres of the celebrated Segenhoe Estate, in the county of Brisbane, in the Hunter River district, where valuable veins of gold quartz and copper of rich quality have been discovered.

The quartz rocks that run through the Segenhoe Estate and Mount Royal are the fountain head from whence are annually carried by the flood the debris that form the auriferous alluvial deposits of the Lower Hunter.

In dispatching a staff of officers, engineers, and foremen, with the requisite machinery and appliances, it will be the duty of the Committee of Management to combine the greatest efficiency with a judicious economy, and to obviate the disadvantages arising from the enormous cost of entirely employing European labour, arrangements have been entered into for the engagement of large numbers of Chinamen on reasonable terms, to proceed from Hong Kong and the neighbourhood to Australia, to meet the superintendent's staff and machinery at Newcastle, on the mouth of the Hunter River. The value of Chinese as workmen has already been fully tested in California and New South Wales, where large numbers are already settled, and daily arriving.

Applications for shares may be made at the company's offices in London and Plymouth; and Messrs. Scott and Edwards, solicitors, 22, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane; where prospectuses and maps may be obtained.

Dated this 25th day of June, 1852.

T. A. READWIN, Purser.

LONDON AND SYDNEY GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of registered adventurers will be held at the offices of the Company, 2, Winchester-buildings, London, on Friday, the 9th day of July next, at One o'clock, to consider the propriety of confirming 17 resolutions, which were passed at a Special General Meeting of the registered adventurers, held at the above offices, on the 25th day of June inst., respecting the reconstruction of the Company, and a new allotment of, and alterations in, the number and amount of the shares, and the constitution of the Committee of Management, and the modification of the rules and regulations.

Applications for shares may be made at the offices of the Company for the inspection of any of the adventurers; and at the above intended meeting they will be proposed for confirmation, pursuant to the rules of the Company.

Dated this 25th day of June, 1852.

NEW SOUTH WALES GOLD MINES.

ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

Capital £50,000, in shares of £1 each, to be paid in full on allotment—£20,000 to be reserved for the colony.—No deed to be signed. No further liability.

BANKERS—Messrs. Martin, Stone, and Martin, 68, Lombard-street.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Armstrong and Westbrook, 2, Great James-street, Bedford-row.
SECRETARY AND PURSER (pro tem.)—R. A. Westbrook, Esq.

BROKERS—Messrs. Eykyn Brothers, Change-alley.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.—No. 16, CORNHILL.

The following extracts are given from notices of this Company in various papers:—
"All the preliminaries have been well considered and judiciously carried out. The interests of the holders appear to have been fully cared for, and they have a great protection in the mode to be adopted with respect to the share certificates."—*Railway Record*.

"The arrangements they have been able to make for carrying out this undertaking appear to be marked by good fortune, as well as sound discretion. They have secured the co-operation of gentlemen here and in the colony, upon whose local experience, judgment, and integrity, every reliance may be placed; and they have also secured 1000 acres of freehold land in the Hunter district, and on the slope of a mountain ledge abounding in quartz of a highly auriferous character."—*Mercurius Journal*.

"They will certainly have the advantage of the best advice the colony can give, and if any association can they ought to succeed."—*Britannia*.

"We have no hesitation in saying that it is altogether one of the best organised and practical specimens of gold mining companies that has yet appeared."—*Sunday Times*.

Prospectuses may be obtained, and applications for the remaining shares, for which early applications are necessary, may be made to the purser, at the office of the company, or Messrs. Eykyn Brothers, 22, Change-alley, Cornhill.

FAIR HEAD HARBOUR COMPANY.

This Harbour will be on the site of the proposed shortest Telegraphic Route between Great Britain and Ireland.—Provisionally Registered, 7 and 8 Vic. cap. 110.

Capital £250,000, in shares of £1 each, to be paid on allotment. The Fair Head Mining Company, the property of which is adjacent to the Harbour, have agreed to set aside one fifth of their net annual profits towards the payment of the dividends, by means of which it is expected that the shareholders in this Company will receive a minimum dividend of 6 per cent. per annum.

OFFICES,—No. 28, CORNHILL, LONDON.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF DEVON.
THE LORD KINGSLE.
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BRANDLING.

DIRECTORS.
The EARL OF DEVON, Chairman.

LORD KINGSLE, Kinsale, Ireland.
ALLAN, Esq. (Messrs. Allan, Duffell, & Co., Calcutta), Heathfield Lodge, Chislehurst.
Lieutenant-Colonel BRANDLING, 10, Gloucester-place, Portman-square.
HERBERT CORNWALL, Esq., Delbury Hall, near Ludlow.
Capt. DENNY (Committee of the General Shipowners' Society) (firm of Denny, Clarke, and Co.), Great St. Helens.
FRANCIS CHARLES FITZ ROY, Esq., 6, Lyall-place, Belgrave-square.
The Hon. ADOLPHUS GRAVES, Gravesend House, Devonport.
JOHN HOLLAND, Esq., Hastings.
The Hon. Capt. HOTHAM, R.N., United Service Club, and Brighton.
Captain W. B. MONTPEY, R.N., United Service Club.
G. WILLIAM SPETH, Esq., Messrs. Speth & Co., 1, Catherine-court, Seething-lane.
GEORGE THORNTON, Esq., F.G.S., the Grange, Gargrave, Yorkshire.
With power to add to their number.

BANKERS.
Messrs. Spooner, Atwoods, and Co., Gracechurch-street.
Messrs. Strahan, Paul, Paul, and Bates, 217, Strand.
ACTING ENGINEER.—J. B. Redman, Esq., M. Inst. C.E.
STANDING COUNSEL.—P. F. O'Malley, Esq., Q.C., New-court, Temple.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Phillips and Sons, 11, Abchurch-lane.
BROKERS.—Messrs. Eykyn Brothers, 22, Change-alley, Cornhill.

The object of this company is to construct at Fair Head, the north-eastern extremity of Ireland, a safe and commodious harbour, accessible at all times of tide for vessels of every class, adequate to the passing trade, and the commercial operations of the coal and mineral field of North Antrim, also to facilitate the exportation of the agricultural products of that district of the country.

The mode of constructing the harbour, which is capable of being most speedily executed, is acknowledged to be of the strongest and least expensive character, and is upon the plan which received the only reward at the Great Exhibition (Class 7, No. 165). Arrangements have been made that responsible contractors shall undertake for the sum of £175,000 forthwith to commence and complete within 12 months the erection of the works, which are to comprise a circuitous length of one-half-mile, with approaches, wharves, jetty, &c.; a sufficient extent for shelter may, however, be completed within one third of that time. The directors have also obtained a guarantee to keep the works in perfect order for a period of 12 months after the same shall have been certified to the board as finally and perfectly completed.

The site is fixed at the point where it will be most advantageous as a harbour of refuge, as well as for commercial purposes. It is under the angle of the coast, sheltered from the Atlantic, where the cliffs and headland rise to an altitude of nearly 700 feet; for nearly 60 miles the entire coast may be said to be at present destitute of shelter, those harbours which exist being dangerous even for a fishing boat to enter during stormy weather, and impracticable at all times for large ships; it is thus evident that an efficient refuge is required to afford the means of saving life and property.

The maritime commerce being now carried on with much risk and attended with great expense, a competent harbour situated at this point will facilitate a large import and export traffic, and greatly tend to the development of the rich mineral as well as the agricultural property of the district.

On the completion of this harbour, it will form a convenient port for all vessels passing through this contracted and dangerous channel to the north and east of Scotland, Londonderry, Limerick, &c., and will enable shipping from Liverpool, Glasgow, and other ports, at all times to take this course, thereby saving nearly a week in the passage to some of the ports of the United States, Canada, &c.

It will also be well adapted for a harbour of defence for steamers or block ships in the event of war.

The position is good for steamers to coal at, as coals can be delivered with great facility for shipment, leaving a remunerative profit at a price lower than any other place in the kingdom.

This being the nearest point of the coast to Scotland at which to telegraph all vessels the moment they sight the Irish coast, as well as for the purposes of intercommunication between Ireland and Great Britain, has induced the directors to avail themselves of the many advantages and large revenues resulting from the use of the electric telegraph, particularly in connection with shipping. Steps are in progress to obtain the necessary licence and power in the charter to construct a submarine telegraph with approaches.

It is obvious that great advantages will be derived from the proximity of the adjacent mineral properties, there being no competing harbours, when it is remembered that the primary development of the great coal and iron trade of the west of Scotland was mainly attributable to the existence of the natural harbours and secure roadsteads which are there so numerous.

The shipment of the vast products of the mines, with the advantages of profit arising from vessels using the harbour for refuge or other purposes, and the use of the submarine telegraph, will ensure a large increasing revenue. In addition to which, the proprietors of the Fair Head Mines, which comprise nearly 4000 acres adjoining the harbour, seeing the benefit which will accrue to their valuable property by the facility given for the shipment of their produce, have agreed to vest in trustees one-fifth of their annual net profits to augment the fund, to avert any deficiency that by any possible contingency might arise in the payment of a minimum dividend of 6 per cent. per annum to the shareholders in the Harbour Company. These mines, held on lease for 63 years, at a nominal Royalty, are now worked for coal of different kinds, fit for house and engine purposes, as well as anthracite (used in the district for lime burning), fire clay, kaolin and china clays, red and brown ochre, and other earths valuable for pigments, hematite, and argillaceous ironstone, limestone, &c.; there also exists Cannel coal, free stone, &c.

A Deed of Settlement will be forthwith prepared, and an Act of Parliament, or Royal Charter, will be enacted for the purpose of taking tolls, and for limiting the liability of shareholders, and generally for carrying out the objects of the company; the directors will, in the meantime, exercise the power of increasing or diminishing the amount of capital as may be deemed advisable, and of commencing the operations as soon as possible. The length of the works will be in proportion to the amount of the capital subscribed.

Application for shares upon the annexed form may be made to Messrs. Eykyn, Brothers, Change-alley, brokers; Messrs. Phillips and Sons, solicitors; and to the secretary, at the offices of the company, 28, Cornhill, where all further information may be obtained.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Fair Head Harbour Company.
Gentlemen,—I request you to allot me shares in the Fair Head Harbour Company, and I agree to take the same or any less number than may be allotted to me upon the terms offered in the prospectus, to pay the amount of such shares, and to execute the Deed of Settlement when required so to do.
Name at full length.....
Profession or business (if any).....
Place of residence.....
Dated this day of 1852.

* The evidence of several experienced engineers, as well as subsequent working, prove the exceeding richness and value of these mineral products, which, doubtless, are a continuation or cropping out of the identical strata, that have been worked with such striking success on the opposite coast of Scotland, and are now in great part exhausted. Five bricks, made of this property, are found by eminent builders in London to be much superior to the best Scotch bricks. The passing ships to America would take five bricks as ballast, as is now done.

GREAT CRINNIS COPPER MINING COMPANY.

NEAR ST. AUUSTELL, CORNWALL.
In 30,000 shares, of £1 each.—No further call will be made, nor liability incurred, and the mine is conducted on the "Cost-book" Principle.—The shareholders will not be required to sign any deed.

C. R. READ, Esq., merchant, Moorgate-street Chambers.
JAMES COBBETT, Esq., floor-cloth manufacturer, Deptford.
GEORGE ENGLAND, Esq., locomotive engine manufacturer, Pomeroy-st., Old Kent-rd.
MARK PINKERTON, Esq., merchant, 128, Leadenhall-street.
F. N. DUDOT, Esq., civil engineer, Allington-street, Finsley.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Boardillon, Stafford, and Co., Austin-friars-passages.
MANAGING CAPTAIN.—John Webb, of St. Austell.
SECRETARY.—R. C. Mannel, Esq.

BANKERS.—Masterman, Peters, Mildred, & Co., London; Devon & Cornwall, St. Austell.
BROKERS.—Messrs. Johnson and Longden, 22, Tokenhouse-yard, Lothbury.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.—No. 26, AUSTINFRIARS.

The Great Crinnis Mine extends over a surface of about 100 acres, and is situated in the well-known and productive mining district of St. Austell, Cornwall, surrounded by the Pembroke East Crinnis, Par Consols, Fowey Consols, &c.

The lease is for 21 years, at the moderate date of 1-24th, until the produce of the mine shall have covered the outlay; after which 1-16th will be charged. Arrangements have been made with the present owners of the sett for the purchase of the same, and the company has been formed for the purpose of working this mine actively and extensively under the improved system. The result of the operations which were carried on from 1808 to 1828 was so profitable, that 1,400,000 worth of copper ore was extracted from only a very small portion of the central lode, which varies from 17 to 24 ft. in width. There still remain in that lode far greater quantities of ore, besides the well-known richness of at least seven other parallel lodes, proved by five different shafts, varying from 24 to 100 fms.—each in connection with 10 levels and adits, averaging 80 fms. On the east of the great central lode, which divides the sett, are four lodes of grey copper ore, the produce of the Pembroke East Crinnis, one of which has been discovered within a distance of not more than 200 fms.

Reputation of the Great Crinnis is proverbial—so much so, that persons speaking of new discovery predict it will prove as good as the Great Crinnis; and all acquainted with mining in Cornwall are prepared to admit its superiority over all other mines in the county, not even excepting the Great Devon Consols of the present day in Tavistock.

The works were discontinued in 1828, and not resumed, from various causes, principally owing to proceedings in the Court of Chancery, which are now terminated. The water that accumulated there during that period may be easily pumped out by the present improved machinery in the course of three months at most, an adit into the sea being already made for that purpose. In the meantime, this operation would not prevent ore being raised from the upper level for immediate returns, and when the drainage shall be completed, the raising and dressing of ore by the method now adopted must, it is obvious, produce quantities of ore far beyond the most sanguine expectations—expectations fully borne out by the reports of the scientific and oldest practical miners (Capt. Peter Clynno, John Webb, of St. Austell, James Dingle, Nicholas Ennor), who now, on the most moderate calculations, estimate at not less than £8000 to £10,000 a month the value of the ore to be raised, and that at an expense not exceeding 10 per cent. of the value; and such is the opinion entertained of the value of this property, that a large quantity of shares has already been applied for in Cornwall.

There is every convenience for the drawing, crushing, and dressing of ores on the spot by an abundant supply of water power, even in the driest season. Further information may be obtained, and application for shares made to the brokers, Messrs. Johnson and Longden, 22, Tokenhouse-yard, Lothbury; to Mr. T. C. Munday, 70, Old Broad-street; and to Mr. Mannel, 26, Austin-friars, where an accurate and perfect model of the mine can be seen, exhibiting the lodes, shafts, dip, levels, &c., &c.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE COAL MINING COMPANY

Capital £50,000, in shares of £1 each, to be paid on allotment. Working capital now to be raised £20,000. TO BE CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

Dividends payable to bearer half-yearly.—No deed to be signed, and the liability limited to the amount paid.

GEORGE POINTON, Esq., Near Cottage, Lawton, Cheshire.
SAMUEL BARNETT, Esq., Marsh Cottage, Congleton, Cheshire.

THOMAS WEBSTER, Esq., Manchester.
THOMAS OLDHAM, Esq., Manchester.
GEORGE POINTON, Esq., Cheshire.
SAMUEL THORP, Esq., Barnsley.

BANKERS.—Manchester and Liverpool District Bank.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Skirrat and Remer, Sandbach, Cheshire.
MINING ENGINEER.—Alexander M'Ewen, Esq., Manchester.

CAPTAIN—Mr. Samuel Birk.
PUSHER—Mr. Alexander Gordon.
AUDITOR—John Litchfield, Esq., Accountant, Manchester.

OFFICES.—17, CROSS-STREET, MARKET-STREET, MANCHESTER.

This valuable mineral property is situated in the parish of Audley, in the North Staffordshire coal field, and contains all the seams of coal peculiar to that district, together averaging 27 yards in thickness, with valuable beds of clay, and in the immediate vicinity of the thriving and populous towns and villages of the potteries, Willock and Sandbach Salt-works, Crewe, &c., &c., which present almost unlimited markets at remunerative prices, and to which there is cheap access by land and water communication.

This rich coal-field contains upwards of 300 acres, and is leased to this company on very favourable terms and a low royalty. The collieries are already established, and pits sunk to the well-known 7 and 10 feet coal measures, and to which engines, machinery, and other necessary plant are already attached, and now at full work. The boundaries are proved, and the company only waiting for funds to extend their operations, and to connect this colliery by a short branch with the North Staffordshire Railway, and which may be done at a small outlay, and afford the means of a speedy, regular, and cheap conveyance for the produce of these mines to the consumers in the immediate neighbourhood and other markets, at prices with which no other colliery can compete. Its proximity to these markets, together with the superiority of the coals, the moderate cost of working the veins, the small quantity of prop-work required underground, the cheapness of labour, the freedom from black-damp, and water, together with the large local demands for cash sales, with other advantages that might be enumerated, show that large and regular returns may with safety be expected; and it is confidently believed that this company will be in a position to declare a dividend within six months after the capital is paid up, and be capable of raising 2000 tons of coal per week, at a cost not exceeding 3s. 6d. per ton, and which will readily sell at 5s. per ton at the pits, by which scale the profits to the company may be truly estimated.

Reports from able mining engineers, fully describing the capabilities of this property, also the capital necessary to extend the operations, together with the profits to be derived from the sale of the productions of these mines, are in the possession of the directors, and may be seen at the company's offices; and careful estimates have been procured as to the expense of the railway and other extensions of the works, from which it appears the proposed capital of £20,000 will be ample for all purposes.

This company is formed not with wild anticipations of boundless wealth, but on reasonable calculations, and is brought forward based on known practical results, from which remunerative profits cannot fail to ensue. Large dividends to the shareholders. With these advantages, which are self-evident, together with the plan on which this company will be carried out, and in order to restrict the liability of the shareholders, and to afford them an effective control over the expenditure of their capital, this company will be formed on the Cost-book Principle, now so generally approved of as the most simple and inexpensive; the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares, which are to be paid up in full on allotment. The shareholders are not required to sign any deed, and secure the following advantages:—

1. Exemption from the complicated, expensive, and objectionable operation of the Joint-Stock Company's Regulations, &c.

2. Short periods of account, the monthly meetings enabling them to see their way step by step as they advance.

3. Direct and absolute control of affairs of the company, in place of delegating their powers to a board of directors, which is frequently found to mislead a proprietary, and involve it in embarrassment.

4. Exclusion of all personal responsibility, and the limitation of all claims to the assets of the company.

In a word, this company presents a source of investment of positive worth, that courts the closest examination; it is neither speculative, doubtful, nor uncertain; but everything is fair, open, and truthful, and such as must ensure a high interest to the shareholders. The management of this company is entrusted to a responsible and competent board of directors in Manchester—to consist of not less than four shareholders, each of whom at his election must possess at least 50 shares. The powers and duties of the directors and shareholders are defined in a series of rules and regulations prepared in conformity with the Cost-book Principle, which has been adopted under the most eminent legal advice.

The present proprietor consents to accept shares in lieu of purchase-money—such is his confidence in the success of the undertaking, in consideration of which allotment he transfers to the Company all his interest in the said premises, with the plant and appurtenances thereto belonging, clear of all liability.

From the numerous calls for large allotments of shares by influential parties here, and others residing in the vicinity of the property, the time for applications for shares will necessarily be limited. Applications must be made in the printed form annexed, at the offices of the Company, 17, Cross-street, Manchester, and accompanied by a reference to a banker or other party of respectability. Blank forms of application, with prospectuses, 2d. each, may be there obtained, and the reports, rules, and regulations of the Company inspected.

FORM.

To the Directors of the North Staffordshire Coal Mining Company.
Gentlemen,—I request that you will allot to me shares in this Company, and I hereby undertake to accept the same, or any smaller number, and to make the payment of £1 per share when required.

Name.....
Address.....
Date.....

Reference.....

THE EXHALL COAL MINING COMPANY.

EXHALL, NEAR COVENTRY, WARWICKSHIRE.
Capital £50,000, in 50,000 shares, of £1 each.

Established on the "Cost-Book" System. No deed required to be signed. Application for shares may be made to the committee of management, to Messrs. Field, Son, and Wood, Warwick-road, London; to Messrs. Brown and Clarke, and Mr. John Thomas Holland, Coventry; or to the secretary, at the offices of the company, 36, Lombard-street (Ploagh-court), where prospectuses may be obtained, and the reports, estimates, and plans of the mines can be seen.

NATIONAL PATENT STEAM FUEL COMPANY.

Provisionally Registered, pursuant to 7 and 8 Victoria, c. 110
To be incorporated by Act of Parliament, or Royal Charter, limiting the liability of

Capital £50,000, in shares of £1 each, to be paid upon allotment, after complete registration.

TRUSTEES.

Sir ROBERT PRICE, Bart., M.P.
THOMAS HANKEY, Esq.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.

Sir ROBERT PRICE, Bart., M.P., Stratton-street, Piccadilly, and Foxley-park, Hereford.
GEORGE DAVEY, Esq., Briton Ferry, Glamorganshire.
Capt. R. W. PELL, R.N., Upton, Essex.
SAMUEL GURNEY FRY, Esq., Fenchurch-street.
MATTHEW CRAWFORD, Esq., Middle Temple.
EDWIN FOX, Esq., St. Helen's-place.
HENRY BAKER, Esq., Upper Gower-street, Bedford-square.

BANKERS.—Messrs. Hankey and Co., Fenchurch-street.
AUDITORS.—Capt. N. W. E. H.C.S.; John Searle, Esq., Dulwich.
Solicitors.—George Jackson, Esq.

SECRETARY.—OSMUND LEWIS, Esq.

OFFICES.—49, FENCHURCH-STREET.

The directors have carefully estimated the cost, from actual experience, of manufacturing steam fuel, and have found that the demand for the same is so great, and may be fully calculated upon, and they feel warranted in stating that the sale of even that limited quantity will not only enable the company to pay a dividend of 10 per cent. upon the capital invested, but likewise to set aside a reserved fund for an extension of their works. Various certificates respecting the merits of this fuel used on board Government and other steamers, can be seen at the office of the company.

Applications for the remaining shares may be made, according to the annexed form, to the Secretary or Solicitor, at the offices of the company, 49, Fenchurch-street, where prospectuses and every information respecting the working results of this undertaking may be obtained. Applications may also be made to Messrs. Huggins and Co., 14, Austin-friars, Old Broad-street, the sharebrokers of the Company.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the National Patent Steam Fuel Company.
Gentlemen,—I request you will allot me shares in the above Company, and I hereby undertake to accept the same, or any less number than may be allotted to me, and pay the sum of £1 per share when required.—Dated this day of 1852.

Name in full.....
Usual signature.....
Profession or Occupation.....
Address { Residence.....
 Office, if any.....
Referee.....

NATIONAL PATENT STEAM FUEL COMPANY.

NO FURTHER APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES IN THIS COMPANY WILL BE RECEIVED AFTER THIS DAY (SATURDAY, the 3d of July). By order,
Offices, 49, Fenchurch-street. OSMUND LEWIS, Secretary.

PROFESSOR LIEBIG ON ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE.

BARON LIEBIG TO MR. ALLSOPP.
"The specimens of your Pale Ale, sent to me, afforded me another opportunity of confirming its valuable qualities. I am myself an admirer of this beverage, and my own experience enables me to recommend it, in accordance with the opinion of the most eminent English Physicians, as a very agreeable and efficient tonic, and as a general beverage both for the invalid and the robust.—Glessing, May 6."

ALLSOPP'S PALE or BITTER ALE may be obtained in cases of all sizes from the BREWERY, BURTON-ON-TRENT, and from the undermentioned

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS:
LONDON.....at 61, King William-street.
LIVERPOOL.....at Cook-street.
MANCHESTER.....at Ducie-place.
DUDLEY.....at the Royal Brewery.
GLASGOW.....at 115, St. Vincent-street.
DUBLIN.....at Ulster Chambers, Dame-street.
BIRMINGHAM.....at Market-hall.

At either of which places a list of respectable parties who supply the beer in bottles (and also in cases at the same prices as from the Brewery), may at any time be seen.
(T. No. 2.)

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM

NAVIGATION COMPANY

BOOK PASSENGERS AND RECEIVE GOODS AND PARCELS for MALTA, EGYPT, INDIA, and CHINA, by their steamers LEAVING SOUTHAMPTON on the 20th of every month.

The Company's steamers also start for MALTA and CONSTANTINOPLE on the 20th, and VIGO, OPORTO, LISBON, CADIZ, and GIBRALTAR, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of the month.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, No. 132, Leadenhall-street, London, and Oriental-place, Southampton.

STIRLING'S PATENTS FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN

IRON.—1. TOUGHENED CAST-IRON, which is double the strength of ordinary cast-iron, and only 10s. to 12s. per ton extra.
2. ANTI-LAMINATING IRON, for RAILS and TIRES, &c., at an extra price of from 7s. 6d. to 10s. per ton. Also IMPROVEMENTS in the MAKING of WROUGHT-IRON—saving one process to the manufacturer.

The following Iron Manufacturers are duly LICENSED to MAKE the IRON:—

Messrs. BAIRD'S.....Garnthorpe, Glasgow.
The CLYDE IRON COMPANY.....ditto ditto
The FIRTH IRON COMPANY.....ditto ditto
The HERSHEL COMPANY.....Tipton, Staffordshire.
Messrs. LLOYDS, FOSTER, & CO.....Widnesbury.
Mr. JOHN WILSON.....Dundee, Glasgow.

AGENT—A. MACNAUGHT, No. 28, Upper Thames-street.
Further particulars may be obtained on application to the agent; or to Mr. JEE, civil engineer, No. 6, John-street, Adelphi, London.

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—THE GREAT EXHIBITION

PRIZE MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO THE MANUFACTURERS OF THE ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE has now a thread wrought into its centre, which, being patent right, infallibly distinguishes it from all imitations, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.

This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate. Address.—BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, Tuckingmill, Cornwall.

TO RAILWAY AND STEAM COMPANIES, ENGINEERS,

MILLWRIGHTS, and OTHERS.—B. COQUATRIX'S PATENT LUBRICATOR, so highly approved of by the most eminent engineers and practical men, gives accurately a CONSTANT SUPPLY of any REQUIRED NUMBER OF DROPS of OIL PER MINUTE, for LUBRICATING the BEARINGS and OTHER PARTS of MARINE ENGINES, LOCOMOTIVES, and MACHINERY of every description, to be had at A. GRANAHA'S, only proprietor, 15, Leicester-place, Leicester-square; and at R. TIDMARSH'S, City Exhibition, 22, Basinghall-street, London.

Price, without the boxes, 30s. per dozen.

ELECTRIC CLOCKS.—MR. BAIN, the Patentee, has

OPENED SHOW-ROOMS, at No. 43, OLD BOND-STREET, for the exhibition and sale of these clocks, which have now been brought to a high degree of accuracy: they require no winding up, nor attendance of any kind from one year to another—are in price somewhat under that of ordinary clocks, and will be found especially suited for churches, either in towns or villages, being able to communicate, by a simple connecting wire, their exact time to all the clocks of a neighbourhood; the same with price mansions or manufactories. An inspection is respectfully invited.—43, Old Bond-street.

PHILOSOPHICAL MAGAZINE, for JULY, price 2s. 6d.,

CONTAINS:
On the Composition of Wootz, or Indian Steel. By T. H. Henry, Esq., F.R.S.
On Copper Smelting. By J. Napier, F.C.S.
On the Preparation of Pure Silver. By C. Brunner.
On the Dynamical Theory of Heat. By Professor Thomson, F.R.S.
Remarks on Lord Brougham's Experiments on Light. By the Rev. Prof. Powell.
On the Nature of the Electric Field. By M. Donovan, M.R.I.A.
And numerous other articles.
Taylor and Francis, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street.

Just published, by Simpkin and Marshall, London,

THE WINNING AND WORKING OF COLLIERIES.

The Second Edition, with extensive additions and improvements.
By MATTHIAS DUNN, Government Inspector of Mines.

Price, 12s. 6d.—To be had of the publishers; of the Author, St. Mary's-place, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and at the office of the Mining Journal, 26, Fleet-street, London.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—MR. MITCHELL begs to inform

his Friends and the Mining and Manufacturing Public that he has REMOVED his LABORATORIES and ASSAY OFFICE, from 23, Hawley-road, Kentish Town, to the SUBSCRIBED ADDRESS, where he has established THE CITY SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY AND MANUFACTURING PRODUCTS ARE CONDUCTED. In the School a systematic course of instruction in Analysis and General Chemistry is pursued.

Fees for students working every day in the session of 22 weeks, £13, and for a smaller number of days in proportion.—Special instruction in Assaying, or any branch of Metallurgical or Manufacturing Chemistry as usual.

Information as to fees for special instruction, Assays or Analyses, may be obtained by application to JOHN MITCHELL, F.C.S., City School of Chemistry and Assay Office, No. 1, SUN-STREET, BISHOPSGATE-STREET.—Office entrance in Dunning's-alley.

TO MINING COMPANIES, AND OTHERS.—MR. KNIGHT

offers his SERVICES as a SHORT HAND WRITER, to report Law Proceedings, Arbitrations, Meetings, &c., upon moderate terms. By means of an efficient staff, Mr. Knight can promise more than ordinary dispatch. A whole day's proceedings prepared for the Press, or Law Stationer, in a few hours.—118, Chancery-lane.

THE WASHINGTON CHEMICAL COMPANY.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—MANUFACTURERS OF

PATTINSON'S OXICHLORIDE OF LEAD.

The WASHINGTON CHEMICAL COMPANY having, during the last year, established a MANUFACTURE OF PATTINSON'S OXICHLORIDE OF LEAD, on a large scale, and being able to supply it with regularity, and to execute orders with dispatch, proceed to bring this new and valuable preparation of lead before their friends and the public, quite sure that it will not, in the present age, be condemned because it is new; and that, if judged by its merits, it must make its way, and finally take its place as one of the important manufactures of this country.

Pattinson's Oxichloride of Lead is a chemical combination of one equivalent of chloride of lead, and one equivalent of oxide of lead—it being well known that common white lead is a chemical combination of one equivalent of oxide of lead, and one equivalent (or thereabouts) of carbonic acid, constituting what is called in chemical language, carbonate of lead.

Now, there is no reason to conclude that carbonate of lead is the only compound of lead valuable as a paint, and still less that it should be the best compound of lead for that purpose. In point of fact, it is not so, for the newly-discovered Oxichloride, in most, if not in all, respects is far superior; its colour is brilliantly white, and in a number of cases it has been tried against the best white lead that could be obtained; and after a period of upwards of two years it has been found to retain its white colour considerably better than the lead against which it was tried.

But the chief, and by far the most important, advantage it possesses, is its remarkable and very decided superiority of body—by which term the power of covering surface well and extensively is understood among painters. The attention of the discoverer was at a very early period drawn to this circumstance, and since that time the Washington Chemical Company have had abundant opportunities of placing its

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Share.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.	Dividends per Share Declared.	Last Paid.
5120	Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack	£3	14 1/2	17 1/2	£4 0 0 to May 1852	£0 16 0 May, 1852
5120	Ally-Crib (silver-lead), Talybont, Wales	—	—	—	0 7 6 to Oct. 1851	0 5 0 Jan., 1851
5000	Anglo-Saxon Coal Company	—	—	—	10 per cent. Jan.	10 per cent. Jan.
1624	Balldewiden (tin), St. Just	1 1/2	4 1/2	—	0 14 to May 1852	0 5 6 May
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock, Devon	3 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	0 8 0 to April	0 2 6 April
5000	Black Craig (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire	5	10 1/2	—	0 8 0 to Nov. 1851	0 2 6 Nov.
64	Bocanwell Downs (tin), St. Just	—	—	—	750 0 to May, 1849	—
100	Botalack (tin and copper), St. Just	18 1/2	35 1/2	—	457 10 to May 1852	5 0 May
1000	Bryntall, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	3	11 1/2	11 1/2	0 5 to end June	0 5 June
1000	Callington (lead and copper), Callington, Cornwall	30	7 1/2	—	6 0 to Sept. 1847	1 0 Sept.
1000	Carn Brea (copper and tin), Illogan	15	7 1/2	—	308 0 to Mar. 1852	2 0 March
128	Conford (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	75	10 1/2	12	—	—
300	Conduarrow (copper and tin), Camborne, Cornwall	20	10 1/2	—	17 0 to June 1852	2 0 June
3310	Cook's Kitchen (copper and tin), Illogan	15 1/2	17 1/2	—	5 0 to 1851	5 0 1851
128	Cwm-y-wyl (lead), Cardiganhire	60	170	345 350	270 0 to May 1852	7 0 May
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	5	335	—	55 0 to 1850	—
672	Ding-Dong (tin), Gwulva	5	6 1/2	—	55 14 to 1847	—
180	Dolcoath (copper and tin), Camlanore	20	20	—	0 5 to Jan. 1852	—
3000	Drake (tin and copper), Calstock	6 1/2	170	185	293 0 to 1843	—
128	East Pool (tin and copper), Pool, Illogan, Cornwall	24 1/2	150	—	242 10 to Mar. 1852	10 0 March
94	East Wheel Crofty (copper), Illogan, Cornwall	125	290	—	10 per cent. p. ann. div.	10 per cent. Jan.
128	East Wheel Rose (silver-lead), Nowlyn	50	30	—	50 per cent. to June	5 per cent. June
3000	Fanton Pottery Coal and Iron	6	30	—	440 0	—
494	Fowey Consols (copper), Twardreath	40	30	—	353 6 8 Jan., 1851	8th Jan.
3715	General Mining Company for Ireland (copper and lead)	1 1/2	150	—	0 6 to May	0 4 in May
100	Goginan (lead), Cardiganhire, Wales	1000	200	—	127 0 to Feb. 1852	7 0 Feb.
95	Great Consols (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	3	4 1/2	—	0 7 6 to Aug.	0 2 6 Aug.
1100	Great West (tin), Gernoe	100	200	—	25 0 to Feb. 1844	Feb. 1844
1024	Herodfoot (lead), near Liskeard, Cornwall	24	15	—	3 0 to 1847	3 0 1847
1000	Holmhuah (lead and copper), Callington	24	15	—	0 5 to Sept. 1851	0 5 in Sept.
2000	Holyford (copper), near Tipton	11	13	—	2 0 to 1st Aug.	0 10 Aug.
786	Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Kirkcudbright	17 1/2	95	—	1086 0 to 5th Feb.	3 0 Feb.
1000	Levan (tin and copper), St. Erth	17 1/2	680	—	670 0 to 1st April	15 0 April
160	Levant (copper and tin), St. Just	9 1/2	10	—	0 6 to July	0 4 6 July
100	Liabrore (lead), Cardiganhire, Wales	75	7 1/2	—	0 13 0 to June 1852	0 5 0 June
5000	Low's Patent Copper Smelting Company	9	7 1/2	—	7 10 6 to Feb. 1847	5 p. ct. June
5000	Merilyn (lead), Flint	2 1/2	17 1/2	—	229 0 to April	0 4 June
10000	Mining Company of Ireland (copper, lead, and coal)	7	7 1/2	—	235 0 to Jan.	—
300	North Pool (copper and tin), Pool	22 1/2	180	—	1 1 to 5th April	5 April
140	North Tostock (copper), Camborne	10	17 1/2	—	20 9 to Mar. 1852	0 16 to Mar.
6000	North Wheel Bassett (copper and tin), Illogan	15	40	—	15 to June 1851	0 10 to 4th June
6400	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	1 1/2	240	—	75 0 to Mar. 1852	15 0 to March
1100	Perran St. George (copper and tin), Perranabuloe	21 1/2	22 1/2	—	18 14 6 to Nov.	0 10 to Nov.
200	Phenias (copper and tin), Linkinghorne	30	127 1/2	140	260 0 to Nov.	2 10 to Nov.
500	Prudence Mines (tin) Uly Lelant	20 1/2	5 1/2	—	42 0 to June 1852	3 0 June
256	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beerferris	1 1/2	160	—	119 15 to May, 1852	4 0 0 in May
200	South Toller (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	137 1/2	—	4 10 to Mar. 1851	0 10 to Mar.
248	South Wheel Frances (copper), Illogan	80	94	—	0 17 6 to Apr. 1852	0 7 6 to Apr.
1024	Spearhead Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	1 1/2	125	—	871 0 to June 1852	7 0 June
1024	St. Aubyn and Grylls (copper and tin) Breage	80	9	—	2 11 to July, 1849	0 6 to July
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	60	11 1/2	—	5 17 6 to Sept. 1850	0 10 6 to Sept.
1000	Stray Park and Camborne Vein (copper), Cornwall	16	11 1/2	—	14 7 6 to Feb. 1851	0 10 to Nov.
9600	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beerferris	4 1/2	11 1/2	—	1 3 to Oct. 1847	0 5 Oct. 1847
6000	Tinctor (copper and tin), near Pool, Illogan	7	3	—	402 10 to 5th April	7 10 to May
512	Trehan (silver-lead), Menheniot	7 1/2	15	—	277 5 to May 1852	5 0 May
5000	Treleigh Consols (copper), Redruth	6	150	—	3 10 to Sept. 1851	2 10 to Sept.
96	Tresavean (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	32 1/2	158	—	2 2 to March	0 5 to March
120	Trethellan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	180	130	—	177 10 to Feb. 1852	2 10 to Feb.
120	Trevelick and Harter (copper), Gwennap	95	130	—	10 10 to May 1852	2 10 to May
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	80	47 1/2	—	300 0 to 3d June	10 0 3d June
300	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	80	750	—	165 0 to May	17 10 May
1024	Wellington (copper and tin), Perranabuloe	7 1/2	135	—	5 0 0 in 1850	5 0 0 in 1850
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard, Cornwall	20	125	—	2339 10 to Feb. 1852	8 0 to Feb.
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	5	31	—	12 10 to July, 1851	0 5 to July
256	Wheel Bassett (copper), Illogan	10 1/2	125	—	196 0 to June	2 10 to May
256	Wheel Brewer (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	4 1/2	117	—	37 10 to May	4 0 May
256	Wheel Buller (copper), Redruth	70	180	—	213 10 to June, 1852	4 0 June
100	Wheel Friendship (copper) Devon	120	36	—	26 10 to April, 1851	2 0 May
128	Wheel Golden Consols (silver-lead), Perranabuloe	3	21 1/2	—	8 5 to May	0 10 May
430	Wheel Lovell (tin), Helston	33	32 1/2	—	345 per cent. March 1852	25 p. ct. March
112	Wheel Margaret (tin), Uly Lelant	79	—	—	—	—
512	Wheel Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	5 1/2	—	—	—	—
40	Wheel Owens, St. Just, Cornwall	140	—	—	—	—
240	Wheel Reeth (tin), Uly Lelant	107	—	—	—	—
198	Wheel Sateon (tin and copper), Camborne, Cornwall	107	—	—	—	—
520	Wheel Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard, Cornwall	8 1/2	—	—	—	—
1024	Wheel Tremaunye (tin and cop.), Gwinnar, Cornwall	9 1/2	—	—	—	—
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	—	—	—	—

FOREIGN MINES.

Share.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.	Dividends per Share Declared.	Last Paid.
5000	African Mining Company (copper), Norway	£14	—	—	3 0 0 to Mar., 1849	—
10000	Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil	24 1/2	—	—	3 17 6 to Dec., 1844	—
10000	Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	39 1/2	—	8 10 0 to Jan., 1852	2 1 to Jan. 1852
10000	Copago Mining Company (copper), Chile	14	5 1/2	—	3 18 0 to Oct., 1851	0 10 to Oct. 1851
10000	General Mining Association (iron & coal), Nova Scotia	20	10	—	7 10 0 to June, 1852	25 June, 1852
3700	Marmato (gold), Colombia	24	12	—	3 0 0 to Dec., 1851	17 to Dec., 1851
30000	Mexican and South American (copper), Mexico	12	11 1/2	—	33 4 0 to July, 1846	—
10000	Royal Spanish (copper), Mexico	15	29	—	17 17 6 to June, 1852	2 10 to June
1000	St. John del Rey (gold), Cuba	15	29	—	1 12 6 to Feb. 1850	75 6d. Feb., 1850
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico	28 1/2	—	—	—	—

MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES.

Share.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.	Share.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
940	Balfour Consols (tin), Uly Leland	3 1/2	—	—	252	Lanarth Consols (copper), Gwennap	4 1/2	—	—
1024	Balldewiden United (tin), Sancered	3 1/2	—	—	256	Leeds and St. Aubyn (tin & cop.), Breage	—	—	—
500	Bell and Lanarth (copper), Gwennap	7 1/2	—	—	13000	Liwymanalees (lead), Cardiganhire	23 1/2	—	—
5000	Bischoptone (silver-lead), Glamorganhire	4 1/2	—	—	6000	Marke Valley (copper), Cardigan	10	—	—
5000	Bischoptone (iron), South Wales	50	10	—	6000	Mendip Hills (lead), near Bristol	3 1/2	—	—
1024	Bodmin Consols (lead), Wadebridge	7 1/2	—	—	1024	Mill Pool (tin and copper), St. Hilary	4 1/2	—	—
6144	Bodmin West Downs (tin and copper)	1 1/2	—	—	2000	Mollard (copper)	3 1/2	—	—
1024	Bodmin Wheal Mary (copper), Bodmin	10 1/2	—	—	4500	Mount Tack (tin & cop.), Lelant, Corn.	1 1/2	—	—
1024	Boringdon Park (silver-lead), Plympton	10 1/2	—	—	320	Nansegallon (tin and copper), Camborne	1 1/2	—	—
340	Boscon (tin), St. Just	19	16	—	3000	Nant-y-Car (copper), near Rhydyar	2 1/2	—	—
2400	Boscon (tin), St. Just	1 1/2	—	—	1024	North Buller (copper), Redruth	7 1/2	—	—
4250	Bottle Hill (copper) Plympton	1 1/2	—	—	2000	North Down (copper), Redruth	2 1/2	—	—
14000	Braich Goch Slate and Slab Quarries	9 1/2	—	—	2500	North Francis (copper), Camborne	1 1/2	—	—
12000	Brumfoyle (lead), Wales	18 1/2	—	—	1000	North Levant (tin and copper), St. Just	1 1/2	—	—
2200	Bryn-Arian (lead), Cardiganhire	8 1/2	—	—	2000	North Tamar (silver-lead & copper) Devon	2 1/2	—	—
7600	Bunparvo (tin and copper), Gwinnar	1 1/2	—	—	1200	North Wh. Buller, or St. South Toller	6 1/2	—	—
3000	Bwlch Consols (silver-lead), Cardiganhire	1 1/2	—	—	2048	Okel Tor (lead), Calstock	2 1/2	—	—
1000	Cae-Gwynn (silver-lead), Cardiganhire	47 1/2	—	—	256	Old Wheel Bassett (copper), Redruth	2 1/2	—	—
4000	Calstock Consols (copper)	42 1/2	—	—	1024	Pembroke & East Crinis (cop.), St. Aust.	2 1/2	—	—
3000	Cardona (tin and copper), Gwinnar	4 1/2	—	—	1500	Pencraig (lead), Carnarvon	4 1/2	—	—
3000	Cardwell Cons. (cop. & lead), Wadebridge	6 1/2	—	—	5000	Pendarves and St. Aubyn (tin and copper)	1 1/2	—	—
1086	Carvannall (copper), Gwennap	4 1/2	—	—	1024	Pendarves Consols (copper), Camborne	5 1/2	—	—
2048	Castle Dinas (tin), St. Columb	12 1/2	—	—	3048	Pentire Glase (silver-lead), St. Minver	15	—	—
300	Cefn Bruno (lead), Cardiganhire	21 1/2	—	—	1024	Penzance Consols (tin) Sancered	3 1/2	—	—
9000	Charlton United (tin), Cornwall	8 1/2	—	—	1000	Peter Tavy and Mary Tavy (copper)	4 1/2	—	—
1024	Cliffside (tin and copper), St. Ender	2 1/2	—	—	1000	Poldarro (tin), St. Agnes	15	—	—
1024	Cliffside (tin and copper), Redruth	4 1/2	—	—	2000	Polgar and Lannarrow (copper and tin)	1 1/2	—	—
1000	Copper Bottom (copper), Gwinnar	10 1/2	—	—	2000	Porkellis United (tin), Wendron	10	—	—
900	Court Grange (silver-lead), Cardiganhire	10 1/2	—	—	1024	Prad Consols	3 1/2	—	—
1500	Craig-y-Mwyn (lead), Llanrhadr, Mont.	8 1/2	—	—	2500	Prince Albert Cons. (tin), Perranabuloe	2 1/2	—	—
256	Crane and Belwara (copper), Camborne	25 1/2	—	—	7000	Reith Consolidated, Towanack	4 1/2	—	—
128	Creeg Brawa (copper), Cornwall	52 1/2	—	—	2500	Rhoswydol and Bachelidon (lead) Wales	11 1/2	—	—
30000	Creetown (cop. & lead), Kirkcudbrightshire	12 1/2	—	—	5000	Rix Hill (tin), Tavistock	3 1/2	—	—
9000	Cubert (silver-lead), Cornwall	1 1/2	—	—	1948	Rocks and Treverbyn (tin), St. Austell	4 1/2	—	—
1000	Cwm Daren (lead), Cardigan	1 1/2	—	—	256	Rosewarne (copper and tin), Gwinnar	3 1/2	—	—
1000	Cwm Erth (lead), Cardiganhire	8 1/2	—	—	2048	Runnford Coombe (tin)	3 1/2	—	—
3000	Cyfnedd Fawr (lead), Llanegryn	2 1/2	—	—	1024	Sidney Godolphin (copper), Breage	5 1/2	—	—
3000	Dalhousie (copper and lead), Brecon	1 1/2	—	—	6000	Silver Valley & Wh. Brothers (silver-lead)	1 1/2	—	—
1000	Daren (silver-lead), Cardiganhire	3 1/2	—	—	2000	South Carn Brea (copper), Illogan	10 1/2	—	—
7100	Derwent (silver-lead), Durham	23 1/2	—	—	256	South of Scotland	1 1/2	—	—
3023	Devon and Courtenay Consols (copper)	23 1/2	—	—	300	South Speed (copper and tin), Uly Lelant	25	—	—
1024	Devon and Cornwall United (copper), Tav.	6 1/2	—	—	256	South Wheel Josiah (copper), Calstock	2 1/2	—	—
4000	Dolwyddel (copper), Merioneth	4 1/2	—	—	999	Spearhead Moor (copper), St. Just	30	—	—
128	Drift Moor (tin), Sancered	4 1/2	—	—	1000	St. Minver Consols (silver-lead)	3 1/2	—	—
3000	Dyffryn (lead), Wales	10 1/2	—	—	1000	St. Minver Consols (copper), near Tavistock	9 1/2	—	—
1024	East Alfred Consols (lead & cop.)	24 1/2	—	—	1024	Takenbury Cons. (cop.), St. Ives, Liskeard	3 1/2	—	—
256	East Bassett (copper) Redruth	18 1/2	—	—	1024	Tannack and Boence, St. Erth	4 1/2	—	—
2500	East Birch Tor	1 1/2	—	—	1024	Tannack United Mines (tin and copper)	1 1/2	—	—
3048	East Boringdon Park, Plympton	1 1/2	—	—	1024	Trebarrah (copper and tin), Perranabuloe	1 1/2	—	—
1848	East Daren (lead), Cardiganhire	19	—	—	168	Tregorden (silver-lead) Wadebridge	22 1/2	—	—
1100	East Frougell (lead)	13 1/2	—	—	1000	Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	6 1/2	—	—
4000	East Gurnis Lake Junction (copper)	14 1/2	—	—	572	Treloeth Consols (tin), St. Ives	4 1/2	—	—
512	East Soton and Wheal Maude, Redruth	9 1/2	—	—	2048	Trevelyan (tin and copper)	2 1/2	—	—
9000	East Tamar Consols (sil.-lead), Beerferris	18 1/2	—	—	4000	Tyn-y-Worgied (slate), near Carnarvon	4 1/2	—	—
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	10 1/2	—	—	1000	United Mines (copper and tin), Tavistock	12 1/2	—	—
9048	East Wheal George (cop.), Walkhampton	18 1/2	—	—	6000	Unity Consols (cop. & tin), Gwinnar	2 1/2	—	—
512	East Wheal Lohreus (copper), Perran	1 1/2	—	—	9000	Val of Towy	3 1/2	—	—
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin and copper)	10 1/2	—	—	5000	Warleggan Consols (copper)	1 1/2	—	—
564	Ecton Mountain (paid-up shares)	20	—	—	1024	West Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack	12 1/2	—	—
536	Ecton Mountain (lead & cop.), Staffordsh.	24 1/2	—	—	6000	West Bassett (copper), Illogan	12 1/2	—	—
1280	Eggar Llan Llanhangel-y-Croftlyn	62 1/2	—	—	1024	West Beam (tin), St. Austell	39 1/2	—	—
512	Fforest (copper and silver-lead), Devon	20 1/2	—	—	256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	5 1/2	—	—
12000	Gall-y-Maen (silver-lead), Merioneth	2 1/2	—	—	1024	West Ding-Dong (tin), Sancered	2 1/2	—	—
5000	Gareg (lead), Flint	1 1/2	—	—	1024	West Fowen Cons. & cop., St. Blazey	40 1/2	—	—
8500	Georgia Consols (tin), St. Ives	5 1/2	—	—	2048	West Goginan (silver-lead), Cardiganhire	3 1/2	—	—
256	Gonnenna (copper), St. Cleer	49 1/2	—	—	1024	West Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	10 1/2	—	—
243	Grambler & St. Aubyn (copper) Redruth	88 1/2	—	—	200	West Soton (copper), Camborne	73	—	—
900	Grant Beam (tin), Roche and St. Austell	18 1/2	—	—	940	West Tegel (copper), Illogan	14 1/2	—	—
4048	Great Cowarth (copper), Merioneth	24 1/2	—	—	120	West Trethellan (copper), Gwennap	15	—	—
5120	Great Wheal Badern (tin and silver-lead)	49 1/2	—	—	512	West Wheel Frances (copper), Illogan	10 1/2	—	—
5000	Great Wheal Martha (cop.), Stoke Clims	—	—	—	500	West Wheel Towan (cop. & tin), Illogan	29 1/2	—	—
1026	Gustavus Mines (copper), Camborne	71 1/2	—	—	1024	West Wheel Treasury (copper), Gwinnar	6 1/2	—	—
512	Halamaning and Graft Gothall (copper)	87 1/2	—	—	1070	Wheel Adams (copper), Christow, Exeter	13 1/2	—	—
612	Hawke's Point (copper), Uly Leland	82 1/2	—	—	1800	Wheel Agar (copper), Illogan	6 1/2	—	—
6700	Hington Down Con. (copper), Calstock	24 1/2	—	—	1228	Wheel Arthur (silver-lead & cop.), Calstock	6 1/2	—	—
2000	Kennard and Wheal Trevellick (copper)	18 1/2	—	—	3072	Wheel Augusta (tin), St. Just	1 1/2	—	—
672	Kewick (lead), Porthcawl, near Kewick	3 1/2	—	—	940	Wheel Bal (tin), St. Just	5 1/2	—	—
124	Kingscote and Bedford (lead and copper)	52 1/2	—	—	1024	Wheel Crebor (copper), Tavistock	6 1/2	—	—
174	Lanherose Wheal Martin (copper & tin)	14 1/2	—	—	1024	Wheel Chiverton (copper and tin) Perran	48 1/2	—	—